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## Tower reviews

by Clearway

### The Week in Focus

**Supreme Court Wins; Tension Eased in China**

President Roosevelt's effort to enlarge the Supreme Court by action of this session of Congress collapsed at 2:55 p. m. Thursday, when the Senate voted 70 to 20 for recommittal, in effect shelving the compromise bill.

A new measure for "procedural" reorganization of lower federal courts is to be prepared, omitting changes in the Supreme Court.

The end had been in sight for some days. Between the lines of Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Senator Barkley on July 15 could be read retreat. The President then insisted on "objectives" of court reform, but said he would leave "methods" to Congress.

How much further the President might have gone along the path of compromise with congressional demands remains unknown, cut off by swift events. For the first time since he entered the White House, his political grip slipped visibly and fatally on a major objective.

* * *

**How Defeat Came**

The week tells its story best in narrative summary:

**Monday:** Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Democrat and long-time friend of the President, wrote to Senator Wagner opposing the court bill. Mr. Lehman said he had told the President several months ago he believed enactment of the bill "would not be in the best interests of the country."

In the months since then, Mr. Lehman says, his "convictions have become strengthened."

The Lehman letter was characteristic of growing opposition throughout the country.

**Tuesday:** Seven Senators of varying degrees of uncertainty announced their decision to oppose the court bill unless a satisfactory compromise could be worked out.

**Wednesday:** The all-important question of tactical leadership in the Senate to fill Senator Joseph T. Robinson's shoes was decided in a manner not encouraging to the court plan.

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky was elected Majority Leader by the narrow margin of 38 to 37. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, frequently outspoken in criticism of the President, but a loyal supporter, came second.

Senator Barkley was vigorous enough in the President's court cause, but the vote failed to register needed enthusiasm for it.

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**Thursday:** At last, speculation ended on how the Senate would deal with the court plan. Guesses have been a favorite amusement of news men in Washington. The Senate Judiciary Committee, in a majority report of June 14, condemned the bill, but until this week the Senate as a whole had not spoken.

The vote, 70 against the plan to 20 for it, exceeded all estimates. And the vote came on a compromise, already somewhat watered down from the drastic project sent to Congress on Feb. 5.

**Friday:** Interest swings to clearing of a legislative calendar clogged by uncertainty over the court bill. Adjournment beckons to Congressmen wearied of one of the most exasperating sessions on record.

* * *

**Reasons for Defeat**

Even the famed Roosevelt popularity could not convince the American people his court plan was sound or needed. The Supreme Court took most of the wind from his sails by showing it was not behind with its work, and by rendering liberal decisions.

Suspicion of the President's motives increased as he clung to the plan when need for it had been shown to be less than he insisted.

So far, it is his worst political defeat. He has fences to mend.


Washington Week: Page 4.


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**Calmer in Asia**

It takes two to make a quarrel, even when severe provocations exist on one or both sides. China and Japan, apparently tense on the way to war when last recorded by Tower re-Views, have considerably eased the tension.

Three parties are actually in the picture. They are Japan, the local Hopei-Chahar Political Council, and the National Chinese Government at Nanking.

The local council resulted from "autonomy" moves of the last two years in North China. Japan then was believed to be inspiring the effort for separation of North China from China. Nanking, however, succeeded in blocking the full realization of Japan's aim.

The current dispute arose from Japan's desire for a settlement after fighting broke out between Chinese and Japanese troops west of Peiping on July 8.

* * *

This week, Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, commander of the Twenty-ninth Army and chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Council, met Japanese delegates and orally promised to with-


(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)


*Launches Proposal*

Wide World

**Leopold III**

King of the Belgians, Who Has an Important Project for World Economic Commission

## Belgium Urges World Board For Economic Study

BRUSSELS, July 24 (AP)—Establishment of an international organization to attempt solving the problems "which menacingly confront humanity" was urged today by King Leopold III.

A letter to Premier Paul van Zeeland, who recently returned from economic conferences with President Roosevelt in Washington, set forth the Monarch's recommendations for a world economics institute "relying on the co-operation of experts in industry, trade, agriculture, finance and labor from all nations."

He hailed the Premier's reception in the United States as a "favorable augury."

"If we wish to avert war and bring the nations back to a more peaceful frame of mind, we must have the courage to tackle the economic question in its entirety; distribution of raw materials—the distribution of means of exchange—international distribution of labor—equilibrium between the agricultural and industrial nations," the King wrote.

"I am convinced that the moment is favorable and that we can hope to find not merely the support of all governments, but the approval and backing of the great social, religious and philanthropic bodies," he said.

### British Press Approve

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The plan of King Leopold of Belgium was referred to by the Laborite Daily Herald as "a letter which may alter world history."

The extremely conservative Morning Post declared that the very least that countries to which the appeal was directed can do is give to the proposal their urgent and sympathetic consideration."

## In The Boston Section:

R. I. recommends new minimum wages for women.
Blueberries make bid to become farm backlog.
Bath, thrilled with Ranger; Races next week.
Big week end for Boston Harbor; 40 ships in and out.

**and News from All New England**


In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.


## World Churches Take Stand Against Authoritarian Claims; Call for 'Freedom' at Oxford

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OXFORD, Eng., July 24—Freedom for the church in its relations with government was stressed at World Conference of Christians yesterday.

This was when the report on this question was presented by Prof. Max Huber of Zurich, the Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown of New York and the Rev. Dr. Marc Boegner of France. Churchmen supporting the report represented both the Free and Established Churches and included among others Dean Ingoe Brilioth of Sweden, the Bishop of Southwark, London, the Rev. Dr. Stefan Zankoff of Sofia, Miss Ruth Woodsmall, general secretary of the World's Y. W. C. A., the Rt. Rev. Daniel Lamont of Edinburgh, Prof. Franz Fischer of Vienna and the Rev. Dr. Ralph Diffendorfer of New York.

The report declares in part: "We as Christians are deeply disquieted by political developments, not only as individual Christians but also as particular churches. We have to acknowledge a large share of responsibility. Christians have not expressed their faith in the redeeming cross of Christ in terms of their social relations.

"The churches have at times made totalitarian claims and put their trust in worldly support more than in their Divine Lord. They have too often been far more concerned for their own security and prestige in this world than for fulfilling their Lord's commission and serving mankind in a spirit of self-sacrificing love. We today have to acknowledge with deep humility our share in this guilt and we resolve by God's grace to bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

When this section of the report was being discussed, the Bishop of Southwark upheld the theory of totalitarianism with respect to the church, declaring: "There is a spiritual totalitarianism for which Christianity by its very genius stands. The all inclusiveness of the Gospel will have been achieved when the nations of the world have become the Kingdom of God on earth. But this spiritual rule for all mankind can never be achieved by force or worldly politics, but by love and the persuasion of willing loyalties."

The Bishop of Southwark also denounced the concordat now being negotiated between the Vatican and Yugoslavia as giving larger liberties to the Roman Catholic Church in


(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)


## Japan Abandons Talk of War To Revalue Its Gold

TOKYO, July 24 (AP)—Japan turned from warlike preparations to domestic problems today after more than two weeks' excitement over the North China military crisis.

Parliament convened for a short two-week session to deal largely with economic proposals as the Government announced its decision to revalue gold reserves of the Bank of Japan, a move that will triple the book value of Japan's gold hoard.

It is believed that Japan, with the immediate threat of war removed, will respond to Nanking's apparent readiness to enter into negotiations to settle fundamental issues of the long-standing dispute in the Hopei-Chahar semi-autonomous region.

The newly assembled Parliament faced a batch of government bills, many of them held over from the session that ended in dissolution March 31, dealing principally with economic problems.

The parliament's ceremonial opening is tomorrow with Emperor Hirohito present, and the following day legislators get down to business after the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and his cabinet ministers make their declarations of policy.


Effect of Far East crisis on United States policy: Page 2.


## C. I. O. Criticizes Roosevelt Policy Toward Strikers

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—John L. Lewis' steel and mine unions accused the Roosevelt Administration last night of indifference toward "flagrant violations" of the rights of striking steel workers.

The executive board of the United Mine Workers, of which Mr. Lewis is president, issued a demand for federal and state action after hearing from the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee that 17 workers had been "murdered" during the committee's strike against four big steel companies.

**Criticisms by S. W. O. C.**

In a report to the mine workers' board, now in session here, the steel workers' organizing committee declared:

The Federal Government throughout this entire situation has not displayed the slightest interest in protecting the rights of the steel workers on strike, which have been so flagrantly disregarded.

Violations of the national statutes, such as the National Fire-Arms Act, by the steel corporations have produced no activity on the part of national officials.

On the contrary, purported attempts on the part of some of the strike pickets to delay the introduction into the plants of food and strike breakers through the use of the mails, has produced extraordinary activity on the part of the Federal Government in securing indictments against the strike pickets.

Because of direct instructions from Attorney General Cummings, the federal district attorney in Cleveland, Ohio, where these indictments were returned, attempted to bring on for trial the cases against these pickets only three days after they were arraigned before the judge without even affording an opportunity to obtain and advise with counsel.

**Violation Charged**

Approving the report of the steel strike leaders, mine union chiefs protested "the complete lackadaisical and unconcerned attitude on the part of the national and state authorities with the flagrant and wanton violations of the civil rights of the steel workers."

The steel workers' report which the mine unionists approved declared that the refusal of the Republic Steel Corporation, Inland Steel Corporation, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and Bethlehem Steel Corporation to sign written agreements constitutes a violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

It said not a single person had been brought to account for killing steel strikers, charged that Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio had used the national guard for the express purpose of breaking the strike, and contended not a single striker has been convicted as yet of any serious offense.

Criticism of the National Administration was announced in a formal statement issued to the press from U. M. W. headquarters. It was the first public denunciation from the Lewis camp of the Administration's policy during the steel walkout.

Observers recalled that President Roosevelt's last public word concerning the strike was criticism of "extremists" on both sides of the controversy.

Mr. Lewis and his United Mine Workers campaigned for the President's re-election last fall.


Other labor news: Page 4.


## *Ballads of Ohio Canal Are Preserved As Captain Records Old-Time Songs*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AKRON, Ohio—In a hotel room overlooking Akron's busiest streets, two men sat before a big electrical recording machine.

"Can you recall the lullabies your mother used to sing"? asked one man.

The other, bearded and shirt-sleeved, thought a moment. Then he began to sing. In spite of his 65 years, his voice was clear and true.

"Then there was this ballad that my father used to sing as he steered the boat along the canal," he said eagerly.

"Wait a moment," the other commanded.

He thrust a small microphone in front of the bearded one.

"Sing into that," he said. "Sing 'Lord Vaniford's Wife' just as you sang it few moments ago."

Thus transcribed on records belonging to the National Library of Congress in Washington, by this newest type of electrical recording machine, the voice of Captain P. R. Nye, one of the last of the Ohio canal boat captains, was recorded in songs of the old canal for posterity to hear.

Some were ballads of uncertain origin, but they had an old English or German flavor, because Captain Nye's mother was a Virginian and his father of Pennsylvania-Dutch parentage. And others were fragments of lullabies which were used to lull babies to sleep who had known no other home than a canal boat.

John A. Lomax, author of many collections of cowboy and Negro ballads, drove to Akron to meet Captain Nye.

He had heard that the old canal man had a famous memory for the old tunes and verses which were sung on the "Big Ditch."

So all through the day and again the next day, the bearded captain sang. As soon as he had transcribed one song, Mr. Lomax would play it over, so that the captain's own voice came back to him clearly and distinctly.

When the sessions of recording ended, Captain Nye had made 30 records. Among them were the ballads, "Willie Reilly," and "Lord Vaniford's Wife," and a new version of "Little Sally Waters." There was also a canal version of "Barbara Allen."

"Each part of the country has its own way of rendering that old tune," Mr. Lomax said. "The cowboys sing it one way—the southerners another and Captain Nye still another. It has been worth the long trip of nearly 1000 miles to find just one of these songs."

Mr. Lomax has found some of his songs in remote Negro settlements and on the western prairies.

All the records will be preserved at the Congressional library.

Captain Nye was one of 15 children born on the canal. He always lived on the boat, Warren, becoming captain when his father passed on. When the railroads finally drove the canal out of existence, he was forced to go on relief. His one ambition is to be able to buy a little plot of land beside the "Big Ditch."

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**Making the Constitution**

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent.


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## Women Decide Against Laws Favoring Them

**Seek Legislation Based Only on Nature of Work, Not on Sex**

**Back Equal Rights**

By Marjorie Shuler
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24—Opponents of protective legislation won a victory in the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Woman's Clubs here when the delegates, unanimously, and without discussion, refused to endorse the proposed international woman's charter, declared for a policy of sound legislation based on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker, and then proceeded to endorse the equal rights amendment now in Congress and to congratulate the League of Nations on its proposal to incorporate in its covenant equality of rights for men and women.

The unanimity of action came as a surprise to the delegate body as a whole and to no one more than the supporters of the four moves. There were cheers of rejoicing, a thunder of applause and even tears of joy in a scene comparable to the days of the woman suffrage campaign.

The opponents of protective legislation won the first round of their battle in a midnight session of the board of directors when it was unanimously voted to bring to the convention opposition to the charter, and to discriminatory legislation for women workers.

**Issue Under Sharp Debate**

At the convention sessions four speakers debated the issue., Miss Dorothy Kenyon and Miss Mary Van Kleeck of New York city urged the delegates to continue their hands-off policy in the name of the industrial women whom they said would be exploited without the protection of laws for minimum wages and hours of women workers. Miss Anita Pollitzer of New York city and Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews of Washington, D. C., quoted cases of women thrown out of employment by so-called protective legislation, and stated that women could not expect economic equality and special privilege at the same time.

The action of the board of directors had been withheld from the convention to give the scheduled speakers a fair hearing. It was presented by Miss Mary Stewart, chairman of a special committee representing both sides, which has been disseminating impartial information to federation members during the past year.

Miss Stewart declared that, "unless endorsement of the charter does commit the organizations endorsing it to action in support of its aims as defined, the charter is nothing more than a pious hope, a blueprint of


(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)


## Who Won Court Fight? Who, But The People!

**Dictatorship Peril Fades as Democracy Emerges Sure and Triumphant**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 24—Who won the court bill fight?

The shouting and tumult dies and the effort at ultimate appraisal begins.

Can there be any doubt who won the battle? The President's revised court bill was recommitted by an overwhelming 70 to 20, and a subcommittee of seven bitter opponents of the original bill are now writing a harmless substitute.

But the court bill story goes further and deeper than that. To answer the initial question the following basic points must be made:

1. First and foremost, the public won. After this week's climax of the events of the past five and one-half months, the recent apprehensions of a dictatorship in America may be shelved. Less than a year after his overwhelming re-election, with a party membership of 75 out of 95 in the Senate, one of the nation's most popular Presidents has been pulled up, full course, in mid-career by Democratic processes. American democracy showed its supreme vigor. "It can't happen here."

2. The Supreme Court, as symbol of constitutional traditionalism, won the fight. Changes in the Supreme Court, if they are made hereafter will be made by amendments. Changes in membership will be left to nature. The recurrent political issue of Supreme Court authority has been put in moth-balls for a generation, at least.

3. Finally, President Roosevelt won the fight. This will be hard for many people to accept. History may not uphold the judgment. Certainly it is true that the President damaged his prestige, split his party, lost the court bill. But on the other had, there are victories that must be recorded, too.

Assuming that the cardinal desire of the President was a court more responsive to the aspirations of the New Deal, the aim seems to have been achieved. The changed direction of latest court decisions since Feb. 5 has been nothing short of astonishing. Mr. Roosevelt has got a vacancy to fill also. There are rumors of more vacancies. History records very frequently after periods of popular agitation over the court, that it has changed its own tack. There is reason to suppose that a "liberal" majority has been installed.

The last point raises the whole miscalculation of the President's political strategy, which brought him to eventual grief.

The fact seems to be that Mr.


(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

International

## Canadians Weigh Statute Revision To Aid New Deal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, July 24—Unable to enact social and labor legislation within the bounds of the British North America Act as interpreted by the Privy Council, the highest court in the Empire, the Mackenzie King government is likely, at the next session of the House of Commons, to make the necessary constitutional changes in order to pass the laws that many Canadians consider to be long overdue.

An attempt by R. B. Bennett in 1935 to place legislation establishing minimum wages and hours and unemployment insurance on the statute books of the Dominion ended in the Privy Council and in defeat for what was known as the Canadian New Deal.

It was ruled by the councilors that such measures lay solely within the juridiction of the Provincial Governments and found all three groups of laws ultra vires.

The King Government knows that any attempt to pass legislation dealing with the contentious question of workers' right to organize would suffer the same fate. And yet it is felt by the Government here that such legislation is necessary, if the Dominion is to keep pace with the progressive nations of the world. In almost every country, with the exception of those living under dictatorships, such laws have been passed.

**Present Laws Criticized**

If the responsibility is left where it now rests, with the Provinces, it is not likely that effective social measures will result. In Ontario and Quebec, the two major industrial provinces, there now exist minimum wage scales for men and women, but the legislation is criticized as lacking vitality and has not yet been vigorously administered.

Ontario also has an Industrial Standards Act on wages and hours but trade unions and industrialists operating under the code have told the Government that it is impossible to apply it successfully. The courts have had difficulty in effectively interpreting the measure and it has been far from successful.

Nova Scotia and Alberta have granted their citizens the right to organize and the privilege of choosing their own unions. Manitoba has passed similar legislation. In no other province has there been any attempt to write social legislation into the statutes during the last year. The question of wages and hours has been ignored except in the two larger provinces where it has been partially answered.

**Workers' Right to Bargain**

So, to evade the charge that Canada lags behind in social progress the King Government is prepared to change the 70-year-old Constitution to permit such laws to be passed and retained. It is the intention, it is believed, to draft a bill designed to give workers the right to organize and bargain collectively and at the same time protect employers from unauthorized, unscrupulous labor organizations.

Five eminent Canadian constitutional lawyers expressed the opinion in the Canadian Bar Review that it was imperative that the British North America Act be amended and demanded that its interpretation be taken from the hands of the Privy Councilors in London.

There will be a large body of professional and popular opinion behind the Government if it moves, at the next session, to break the iron ring of the Constitution to permit the entry of new laws.

## Aviation to Get Big Boost By Conference of Americas

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LIMA, Peru—The development of commercial aviation on the New World is expected to receive influential impetus at the Pan-American Aviation Conference to be held here Sept. 16 to 23.

The Peruvian Government has already issued the official invitations through its diplomatic representatives in the Americas, and, according to Col. Federico Recavarren, minister of public works, who heads the organizing committee, the ready response contains the assurance that American aviation will be represented by many of its leading technicians and commercial representatives. The conference, added Colonel Recavarren, will not only be of technical interest but of far-reaching importance for aviation in all American countries.

Unification of present air routes and the mapping out of new ones figure prominently on the agenda. Unification is an important issue in the Americas, especially south of Panama, where the 10 States have all developed their respective national services to a high degree of efficiency, though full Pan-American value has not been extracted from these due to different systems, varying legislation and tariffs. International services have also been retarded by the fact that in some countries the national lines are government-owned and in others are operated by private companies. Some efforts, notably that of what is continentally known as "Panagra," have triumphed over these obstacles, but it is felt that there should be many more such achievements in the great sphere of Pan-American commercial aviation.

**Tentative Program**

The tentative program shows that among other matters to be discussed are: New commercial flying routes; greater preparations and facilities for night flying; provision of more airports and aerial "milestones"; organization of a homogeneous system of radio diffusion and meteorology; harmonization of aerial legislation, and reduction of tariff rates. All these subjects, it will be seen, offer an interesting field for Pan-American discussion and are expected to be productive of far-reaching results in unifying the existing air routes and mapping out new ones for the inter-American traveler, besides cutting red-tape knots in benefit of the latter.

Peru feels honored by the privilege of convening the conference, and, as a South American country which ranks high in aerial pioneering and organization, is determined to make the gathering a success. Backing Colonel Recavarren are all the leading national technicians, with specialists in radiotelegraphy and meteorology, to push forward the schemes of unification. Peruvian commercial development has been highly marked in the past decade, foreign and national lines having linked up every town and city of the Republic. Mining, one of the main industries, has benefited enormously from commercial flying. Many of the small mines perched high in the Andes owe their profitable working today to the airplane. Individual Peruvian feats include that of bygone days when Jorge Chavez was the first to cross the Alps on wings; that of Elmer Faucett, who in 1922 made the first flight from the Peruvian coast to the Amazon basin and the more recent nonstop flights to Bogota, Colombia and Buenos Aires, Argentina, by Commander Armando Revoredo.

**Chavez to Be Honored**

The name of Jorge Chavez will be especially to the fore during this conference. He ranks as one of South America's greatest heroes of aviation development. It is proposed to inaugurate his statue during conference week, in the square which bears his name in the Santa Beatris district. Italy, which remembers his pioneering exploit, will be represented at the ceremony. The Rome Government has officially announced that it will send an aerial squadron to Peru at that time. In honor of the conference the Peruvian Government will also issue a special emission of commemorative stamps, of four denominations.

Conference week will not be limited to discussions, however important and productive these may eventuate. An exhibition is also being prepared—of planes, motors, machinery and everything connected with aerial science. American governments and all companies, national or foreign, with interests in the Pan-American commercial field are invited to contribute to the collection. Some of the participating nations will also dispatch flying squadrons to Peru. These will tour the country and call at the principal airports.

## Congress' End In Sight With Much Undone

**Stampede to Adjourn Gets Beyond President's Control**

**May Be by Aug. 14**

**Hours-Wages, Lower Court Bills Only Ones Expected to Get Final Action**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 24—Despite efforts of President Roosevelt to save a large part of his legislative program for enactment before adjournment of Congress, the tide to get out of Washington is running strong, and little beyond a few bills of minor importance, the mild lower-court reform bill, and perhaps the Black wages-hours bill now seem at all likely of enactment.

All the talk is of adjournment within two weeks or by Aug. 15 at the latest, and pressure to leave will get stronger rather than weaker. The chief difficulty in the way of substantial legislation now is not only this general atmosphere, but the fact that unpreparedness, confusion, and hasty compromise reign in the various fields of "desired" legislation.

The wages and hours bill, which appears to stand the greatest chance of enactment, has the backing of Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama in the Upper Chamber, but no equivalent sponsor in the House. The bill is vastly emaciated from the form in which it originally appeared. As it now stands, the bill simply permits the Labor Standards Board to fix minimum wages at any desired point but not above 40 cents an hour, and to establish a work week never less than 40 hours. The sweeping powers granted to the board in the original draft have been nearly all shorn away.

**Some Opposition in Sight**

Even this shadow-bill will encounter serious opposition, plus an amendment by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts to provide tariff protection against goods produced abroad against allegedly sub-standard labor conditions.

Farm legislation has now been virtually abandoned, except in premonitory statements on President Roosevelt's authority. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the new majority leader, refused to forecast enactment at this session. Leaders of farm organizations have been invited to confer next week in Washington by Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee. But views of these groups, as well as legislative leaders, are still very far apart. Differing bills have been introduced in Congress. The position of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is that of approval of general principles but no decisive support of any one bill.

But the real factor holding back farm legislation at this session is farm opinion itself. Observers of agricultural matters here, backed by reports from many parts of the country, agree that prices are still too good to make strong farm legislation possible. Wheat prices are excellent, and there is sufficient damage from drought in dust-bowl areas and from rust in other parts to keep levels fairly high. But this damage is not so widespread as to prevent a large number of wheat growers from enjoying the better prices. Moreover, the crop outlook in other countries is low enough to tend to support a good price.

**Corn and Cotton Off Some**

Cotton and corn are not so fortunate. Both have already suffered from price slips, but excellent crop prospects exist for both. Nevertheless, the price drop has not been great enough to warn farmers and rally them behind a subsidy and crop-reduction program proposed to Congress.

By near year, it is felt by experts, price slips may be marked enough to rouse the farmers and produce strong demand behind a farm bill which will have to be worked out in the meantime more carefully than the existing drafts.

Legislative confusion prevails over the bills to reorganize the executive side of the Government. Through big loopholes the Civil Service is damaged rather than aided by these bills. Rather than see his program mishanded, and more harm done, President Roosevelt is believed to prefer to let the matter rest for another session. To put the executive reorganization program back into acceptable legislative shape would require many weeks of work.

Senator Barkley outlines the major legislative agenda to include the labor bill; the $700,000,000 bond issue housing bill, offered by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, and legislation to plug tax avoidance loopholes. Other minor matters are also on the way to passage, including the McCarran bill to limit freight trains to 70 cars.

## Liberalized Export Of Helium Approved

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Senate Military Committee approved yesterday a bill permitting sale of helium gas for use in foreign passenger-carrying airships.

The measure, considered at extensive hearings after the destruction of the hydrogen-inflated German dirigible Hindenburg, also provides for a Government monopoly of the rare gas.

# Technology and U.S. Mining; Immediate Prospects Bright With Machines as Biggest Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

*One of the two or three great public documents of the decade was published last week end: "Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of New Inventions," from the Sub-Committee on Technology of the National Resources Committee. This 400,000-word study is an examination of the effect of machines on men . . . and governments . . . and society. It was prepared by a corps of outstanding American experts, under direction of Prof. William F. Ogburn, distinguished social scientist of the University of Chicago, who also directed the monumentally important "Recent Social Trends" for President Hoover. Following is the fourth of a group of articles on the report, appearing at intervals.*

WASHINGTON, July 24—The United States is dependent for 90 per cent of its mechanical energy upon minerals. Only 10 per cent comes from water power. Therefore, the interaction of technology upon the mineral industries becomes particularly important, especially since technology and its allies—exploration and transportation—are the factors which save the nation from exhaustion of minerals.

The report on the mineral industries included in "Technological Trends and National Policies" is basically optimistic. The group of metallurgists who wrote it see a promising picture for the next ten years, with mineral supplies abundant and cheap. For a long period, they foresee greater difficulties, with cost of extraction increasing, new sources becoming less available, and technology grappling against "increasing handicaps of nature."

Despite various types of technologic unemployment produced in the mineral industries—and most such unemployment seems to have resulted from changing demand rather than the competition of machines—the report concludes that "the long-run effects of mechanization are clearly favorable to the miner. The lighten his arduous task, increase his productivity, facilitate the payment of adequate wages, . . ."

**Work and Conservation**

However, machines in the mineral industries definitely favor younger men, and unemployment in the older groups has been marked. Moreover, machines have had different effects on the prime problem of conservation. In many instances they decrease waste. But in other cases, particularly in open-cut mining of coal, waste is increased by new technology.

Present open-cut mining, which is increasing in volume, "leaves behind an irregular waste of barren subsoil, mixed oftentimes with broken rock, on which vegetation of any kind is slow to re-establish itself. It is estimated that a total of 30,000 acres of land has been thus devastated by the mining of bituminous coal and lignite in the Mississippi Valley and Eastern States. In Illinois the total area suitable for stripping, and subject therefore to devastation, is estimated at 183,000 acres, almost equal to the area recently reclaimed by the Italian Government in the draining of the Pontine Marshes."

This is only one problem confronting technology in the mineral industries. Speaking broadly, the report says: "In the longer view the machine civilization faces a challenge in the increasing handicaps of mineral depletion. Without painting a picture of gloom, the prospect is America will ultimately have to devote far more effort to the task of mineral extraction. The answer to the challenge is twofold: eliminate waste and improve technology."

**Modern Exploration**

Most fascinating answer to the problem is — exploration. Vast changes have come in the technique of exploration. The old-time prospector, with his pick and burro, has largely passed. Instead, the trained geologist, with the aid of seemingly magic "divining rods" can find deposits which were hitherto completely hidden. And his power of "divining" grows steadily.

Geophysical methods of exploration are "impressive though young," says the report. Magnetic exploration; seismology; methods which measure the total force or some component of gravity have been strikingly successful in finding coastal oil; electrical methods are being pioneered; and other types of exploration are being born.

In the petroleum industry, the new exploration, plus revolutionized methods of extraction plus equally great improvements in refining—the cracking process—have disposed of the bogy, so terrifyingly raised a decade ago, of the depletion of the United States' petroleum stores.

**Mineral Reserves Grow**

"In the year 1935, about 50 new oil and gas-yielding fields were found in the State of Texas alone," says the report, "nor did discovery lag in other areas. In the petroleum industry we may safely count on great additions to reserves through discovery of unexploited pay-sands in many of the fields that are now producing, both by deeper drilling and by intensive prospecting of strata already penetrated. The successes attained in petroleum offer hope that resources of other minerals may also be increased. Over the world as a whole there is a possibility of enormous additions to available reserves."

Frontiers have not yet been rolled back in the Arctic and in the tropics, and even in less-favored parts of the temperate zone. Almost as striking as the oil discoveries in Texas was the finding of large high-grade deposits of potash in New Mexico. For many years there had been prospecting for potash, and it was concluded that the United States would be unable to meet its needs. Potash was on the list of "strategic minerals." And then unexpectedly splendid deposits were found among the crumpled mountains of New Mexico.

**Other Discoveries**

Emery, another "strategic mineral," used to be imported from Asia Minor. Now manufactured artificial abrasives are largely used in the United States. Natural sodium nitrate, long an essential import from Chile, has been removed from the list of strategic minerals by bringing to commercial success processes for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and by extending the recovery of ammonia in the coking of coal.

"If American petroleum deposits ever are exhausted—after exploration and extraction and improved refining have done their best—there will still be oil shales, which exist in immense quantity; there will be hydrogenation of coal, and as extra shots in the locker will be alcohol from vegetable products, which can be used as motor fuel. However, alternative lubricants have not yet been adequately developed, and as and if petroleum supplies run short, this problem must be met.

**Hydrogenation Experiments**

The report is not exuberant about the hydrogenation experiments in Great Britain and Germany. There are less than half a dozen such plants operated commercially in the world, all maintained by government subsidy. The actual production so far in Germany would supply the automobiles of the United States for a little over 12 hours, and in Great Britain for 16 or 18 hours. Another resort, use of gasogenes to drive heavy motor vehicles, is uneconomic in the United States. These gasogenes distil woody or coaly material and produce gas for the motor; they are practicable where cost of gasoline is great and cost of wood, charcoal, or lignite is low.

There is still a sizeable list of strategic minerals which the United States must import. It includes manganese, essential for making open-hearth steel; mercury for detonators; tungsten for high-speed tools and electric light filaments; chrome ore for tanning, chemical manufacture, etc.; mica for insulators; platinum for the chemical industry; asbestos for heat-resisting uses; nickel for alloy steels and plating—to mention only a few more critical uses.

**Increasing Abundance**

Summing up its study of the mineral industries, the report says: "The short-time prospect is one of increasing abundance. Generalizing where conditions vary widely, we may conclude that for the immediate future—say for the next 10 years—mineral technology will not only succeed in overcoming the increasing handicaps of nature, but may be counted on to effect further savings in the labor required to obtain a unit of product.

"Taking the mineral industries as a group, there seems little chance that the total demand for labor will rise greatly above the levels of the 1920's . . . The heaviest tasks are the ones most likely to be mechanized. . . . Education will be required for an increasing proportion of the operating jobs—a trend that may attract to the mines youths who would otherwise go into surface industry. . . . The changes of technology point toward concentration of mineral production in a smaller number of larger and more efficient plants.

**Sharpening Competition**

"Technology is also working to increase competition between one branch of mining and another. . . . This interindustry competition—so striking as to elicit the name of 'the new competition'—has become a major factor in the economic environment of coal, oil, and gas, and the major metals. It aggravates the problem of economic stability. To balance supply and demand becomes more difficult for any one of the fuel industries acting alone or for any state government alone. The drift plainly observable toward collective action to control the more destructive forms of competition is stimulated by changes of technology. . . .

"Over the longer view, however, the prospect is one of growing difficulties in which technology has a harder time to overcome the handicaps of nature. . . . Unfortunately for social planning, we can be much surer of the probability of such a period of increasing costs than of the date at which it will appear. . . . It is doubtless conceivable that such a period of diminishing abundance of minerals should emerge within the next 10 years, but more likely that it will be longer delayed.

"It is the simplest common sense to prolong the period of abundance by the elimination of preventable waste. Despite commendable progress, waste of coal, natural gas, petroleum, and to a lesser degree of certain of the metals, continues on a scale so great as to deserve 'the measured use of the word intolerable.'"


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## The Stuff That Dreams Are Made Of

Drawn by John Pratt Whitman — "Cloud Glory"

# Clouds Are Often Inspiring And Come to an Artist's Aid

**When Pictures Speak**

**No. 6**

**By John Pratt Whitman**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A high, possibly the highest, ideal an artist cherishes leads him along the road toward inspiration. He hopes that his picture-readers may be extricated from money-mire and exalted above the mechanized macadam of modern living to something more ethereal. He looks about for the stuff dreams are made of and his vision naturally travels skyward.

Clouds and mist become for the artist symbols both of inspiration and aspiration. He remembers his childish days when, for him, as he lay on the old farm hillside, summer clouds floating high carried in their fleecy depths and on their silvered domes a world of mysterious wonderings. Here were castles, mountains rivers, lakes and islands. For him,

"Clouds were ships on azure streams,
Laden with cargoes of men's dreams."

The cloud is an ever present friend to the artist who knows how many a mediocre picture has been glorified by the mists of heaven. Clouds are often the painter's salvation. Nature may strip trees and forests of their colorful attire, turn lush summer grass into dull brown meadows until the landscape requires little more than a pallette of burnt umber.

And behold, he looks upward where the heavens have blossomed as though giant petals had been of the sun over a deep blue lake. And then with scarcely a warning white blooms are changed to rose, rose to red, red to purple, and purple to beaten gold, while a glory hallows the somber scene.

The artist must not only master his media until he can reproduce the ephemeral forms and shadings of the upper air and make them seem to float, blown by unseen winds, but he should make them speak of finer living, of peace, high thinking, splendid goals for men to strive for. Each cloud should be a Utopia, seated in Elysian fields! Was it not so with primitive men who placed their heavens up there where eternal rest would come to the weary, and everlasting peace to troubled souls? Golden streets, and gates of pearl were conceived during the childhood of civilization and partook of both aspiration and superstition.

Now, when the nature and function of clouds is known the artist has a more difficult task. He must replace ignorant wonder with reasonable idealism, with dreams that may come true. He should cause men to "Look upward and not downward, forward and not backward, outward and not inward and lend a hand."

The picture today represents one of nature's most impressive phenomena, a mountain of cloud formations rising several miles into the blue touched by the setting sun while deep thunder mutterings may easily be imagined over beyond the mountain.

# $3,000,000 Treasure Mystery Deepens

PANAMA, Panama, July 24 (AP)—Under orders of President Arosemena, authorities today sifted tales of a $3,000,000 treasure-trove and circumstances of the shooting of the man who started them.

The President ordered the superior tribunal of the first judicial district to make an immediate investigation "of everything that has occurred from the very beginning" of the reported discovery of a gold cache in an ancient mine of Chiriqui province.

A Captain Sagel, one of the first to attempt a check of the story by Gaston Johannes Van Steck, a French prospector, said he went to the abandoned mine with M. Van Steck and two others on Tuesday. When they reached the tunnel, the Frenchman said, "We will now go to see where the gold is."

However, the prospector entered alone while Captain Sagel, the governor of Chiriqui province, and M. Van Steck's helper waited at the mouth of the mine.

Presently, Captain Sagel related, they heard a shot. The three ran in and found M. Van Steck with a bullet wound and a revolver at his side.

Captain Sagel searched the tunnel for gold but found none. A corroborating statement was given by Alfred Veser, M. Van Steck's helper.

## School Costs Increase

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Per capita school apportionment in Texas has increased from 83 cents to $19 in 50 years. School enrollment has grown from 43,500 to 1,300,000 in the same period. Teachers' average annual salaries have increased from $300 to more than $1000.

# Ouster of Aliens From WPA Rolls Halted by Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Discharge of aliens from Works Progress Administration rolls here was halted today by a restraining order on Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, New York City administrator, by Judge Henry W. Goddard, of the United States District Court, yesterday. The order is returnable next Tuesday before Federal Judge John C. Knox and was issued on behalf of the city projects council of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

The appeal to the court was based on the discharge from the work relief rolls of Mrs. Rose Hurkin of Brooklyn, a teacher employed on the federal free-school recreation project. She is the mother of two small children and has been in the United States less than two years. She has her first naturalization papers, and her application for second papers is pending before federal authorities.

Colonel Somervell defended the action of his administration in dropping Mrs. Hurkin from the rolls in connection with Works Progress retrenchment orders, saying it was a question of whether his office should let aliens go or citizens.

The New York City bureau will be represented in the court by the United States Attorney's office, he said.

## One-Man Telephone Firm Passes 30th Anniversary

HERMAN, Neb. (AP)—Herman's one-man telephone company has completed "his" thirtieth year.

John H. Johnson, owner, manager, general handy man and trouble-shooter of the 350-phone exchange, says he's still going strong.

When necessary, he also handles the operator's job.

# Far East Crisis Reshaping U.S. Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—The past two weeks of tension in the Far East have given the Department of State and high government officials here a period of extreme concern and raised in imperative form the question of revision of both existing neutrality laws and of America's relations to the rest of the world.

What American policy would be in the event of an outbreak of war between Japan and China is a question diplomatic officials of the government fervently hope they will not have to meet, because they admit frankly they don't know what they would do.

The Neutrality Act is based on the assumption that the United States should and must remain absolutely neutral as between any two belligerents, and then take certain steps which amount in effect to laying down sanctions equally against both belligerents. The ban of arms shipments and travel of American citizens on ships of either belligerent partakes somewhat of the nature of sanctions, with the distinction that when the United States employs them it acts alone, and it applies them against belligerents without any regard as to which is the aggressor nation.

**Thwart Intent of Treaty**

Such impartial action is considered reasonably satisfactory in many quarters so far as European nations are involved, but to apply it against Japan and China would give Japan an advantage in such a war and would thereby involve a violation of at least the intent if not the actual obligations of the Nine Power pact which the United States signed here in Washington in 1922.

Under that pact the United States guaranteed to respect both the territorial and administrative integrity of China and undertook to consult freely with other signatories in the event of a violation of the doctrine of Chinese integrity and independence.

While it is recognized that this treaty does not impose on the United States any obligation to go to China's aid if another signatory violates it, authoritative circles concede that by implication it certainly places a moral responsibility on the United States not to aid some aggressor at China's expense.

**Neutrality Would Aid Japan**

And yet, it is pointed out, if the neutrality act were applied against Japan and China the net result would be to aid Japan. The "cash and carry" clause would permit Japan to buy anything it needed in the United States not prohibited by an embargo. While some raw material might be subjected to embargo it is unlikely that Japan would be shut off entirely from American raw material supplies.

On the other hand, China's ports would be easily blockaded by the Japanese navy and China deprived of any means of obtaining even raw materials. Even more damaging to China, the American aviation industry on which it has relied in building up its modern air force would be shut off. China could receive no additions to its air strength or even replacements once the neutrality act had been applied.

What has concerned Secretary of State Cordell Hull and aides at the State Department more than anything else is that had a war been declared or otherwise come into being during this past week and the neutrality act been applied, as it would have had to be applied, a movement would then be made in Congress for a modification more in keeping with the doctrines of the Nine Power pact. Such a modification would of course be viewed as unfriendly in Japan.

**Expect Modification of Act**

No official steps have yet been taken, but the alarm over the implications of the crisis is very real both at the State Department and in such Congressional quarters as were not exclusively occupied with the Supreme Court issue. If practicable the Administration is expected to seek some early modification of the act which would make possible a policy in the event of a Sino-Japanese war more in keeping with treaty obligations towards China.

Whether any other changes would be suggested is another question which is known to be under discussion in high quarters. Influential individuals and groups both inside the Administration and out are urging modification which would make possible the open co-operation of the United States in application of sanctions against an aggressor.

The subject is known to have been before President Roosevelt during the past week and to be receiving careful attention by Secretary Hull and such of his more trusted advisers as Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-large. The President is understood to have promised to give the subject careful attention during the coming week.

A corollary of such a move toward co-operation in sanctions against an aggressor would, it is reliably learned, be another big increase in the American Navy. Important developments along both these lines are expected shortly.

## Peasants Are Armed In Mexican Land Rift

MEXICO, D. F., July 24 (AP)—President Cardenas instructed the War Department today to arm organized peasants so they might defend themselves against "reactionaries" trying to block fulfillment of his land distribution program. As he set out to visit Mexico's southeast, the President blamed "unlawful holders of great estates" for activities of armed rebels in the states of Guanajuato, Puebla and Jalisco.

He declared that in some instances peasants have not obtained "lands to which they are entitled" because of "persecution and assassination at the hands of marauders."

# Tower-Views

(Continued from Page 1)

draw his troops. On Monday he began carrying out his promise. Japanese troops remained.

Fighting broke out again. A new agreement was reached, providing for withdrawal of both Chinese and Japanese soldiers. Japanese held their posts as Chinese departed.

* * *

Nanking, meanwhile, holds to its position that no local settlement is acceptable. On Monday, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said war or peace depended on Japan's actions, but that China could not yield "one more inch" of territory.

So far, negotiations between Nanking and Tokyo have averted war, but have not settled the points at issue.

* * *

Impelled by events in the Far East and in Spain, Secretary Hull issued a statement of United States foreign policy, containing the following denial of American isolation:

"There can be no serious hostilities anywhere in the world which will not one way or another affect interests or rights or obligations of this country."

**Germany** on Wednesday in effect assured the United States that the Japanese-German anti-Communist pact does not involve Germany in China.

**Britain** postponed diplomatic conversations with Japan on new accords until the trouble in China is over.

* * *

### Inventor for Peace

Marconi bequeathed to the world something more precious even than his invention of radio—his grief over destructive misuse of inventions. When inventive genius combines with a heart warm and open toward humanity, the inventor shrinks from mankind's use of modern wonders to kill each other.

Effects of inventions on human beings is also this week the subject of a monumental report in the United States. The National Resources Committee at Washington seeks in 400,000 words to safeguard humanity by foreseeing and guiding technological development.

Analysis of Technology Reports: Page 2.

* * *

### Ores of Spain

While the Non-intervention Committee bogs down in an effort to decide whether withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain should come before or after recognition of the warring Spanish factions as belligerents, the spotlight falls on ores of Spain.

**Germany** indicates more clearly that her interest in Spain is chiefly mineral. On Monday Berlin officially announced a series of trade accords with the insurgent Franco regime. This regime recently took over the Basque mines.

**Britain,** too, is interested in Spanish ores. Last year, 600,000 tons of iron ore—a third of the total—were imported into South Wales from Spain, mostly the Basque country and Asturias.

**Berlin also manifested** interest in the new Brazil-United States economic and financial accords, signed July 15. Germany accuses the accords of seeking to gain unfair advantage by advance of credits.

**At Andover, N. J.,** a German-American camp opened Sunday with "Heil" and arm salutes all around. Its sponsors denied alien connections. The arm bands and general tone were modeled on National Socialist lines. A large picture of Hitler dominated the decorations.

* * *

### Among the Nations

¶ **At London,** a year of patient negotiation has borne fruit in two British naval accords, one with Russia, the other with Germany. They restrict the size and gun caliber of warships. They provide for exchange of building plans.

The German accord is linked to the bilateral naval pact with Britain which aroused criticism in 1935 as a blow to wider naval limitation. It restricted the German fleet to 35 per cent of Britain's total tonnage.

**Eight American peace treaties** and conventions, drafted at Buenos Aires and passed by Congress, were signed by President Roosevelt.

**French hotel strike ends** in mutual compromise. Vice-Premier Blum steadies Chautemps Cabinet by assuring Socialist support. Franc fell Saturday to record low since 1936. Economy plans stem its fall.

**Palestine partition plan** received coolly in House of Commons. The members declined to commit themselves. A compromise resolution was passed, allowing time for investigation and League of Nations action.

**Eamon de Valera on Wednesday** was elected to third term as President of the Irish Free State Executive Council, 82 to 52.

**Premier Prince Konoye of Japan** seeks to conciliate elected Diet.

**Hodza Cabinet resigns** in Czechoslovakia over grain price dispute.

**President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth** is quoted as saying immediate independence may not be the best solution.

* * *

### Quick re-Views

**Oxford Protestant conference** calls for Christian economics. Plans for a world council of churches are submitted by the Archbishop of York.

**Drinking by federal employees** is forbidden by the United States. Canada prepares to ban beer and wine advertising from radio.

**Aviation:** Dr. Jean Piccard lands safely in an Iowa tree, but loses 80-balloon stratosphere craft. Will try again. Navy gives up Earhart search. Department of Commerce reports finding that St. Elmo's fire, plus a leak of hydrogen gas from the Zeppelin's hull, set fire to the Hindenburg. Dr. Eckener agrees.

**U. S. Tennis Hopes:** Don Budge defeated Baron von Cramm Tuesday to give U. S. 3-2 win in Davis Cup interzone final. Finals are with Britain.


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# Salt and Savor for the Films: Character Actors to the Fore

*Sixth in a series of 12 articles on the evolution of the movies. The seventh article will appear Monday.*

Originally the character actors of the screen had two distinct paths open to them: they could play fathers (stern or kind as the case might be) and gentle old men, or they could swagger about as villains. Naturally most of them chose to be villains. Their hearty and apparently unmotivated rascality was of the genuine born-to-be-hissed variety and no hint of remorse was allowed. These overbearing huskies, suave and treacherous scoundrels seemed a race apart, and were hated enthusiastically by audiences. Yet as time passed, many of the qualities of the villain were transferred to the hero, and the character actor now generally has to be content to shine as comic or sardonic relief.

To turn from character roles to leading characters an actor must possess a considerable amount of versatility or so capture the imagination of his audiences that they willingly accept him in his chosen rôle. We have seen this happen with Warner Oland in the Charlie Chan series of recent years. Among those who have made the change most successfully are Lon Chaney, Wallace Beery, and William Powell, whose rise was discussed in the article on heroes and villains.

There were others, though, whose talents or physiques inclined them to keep to their original styles. Noah Beery could terrify us in such early pictures as "Dinty" with freckled Wesley Barry) and "The Spoilers" (with Milton Sills) but his sympathetic miner of "The Wanderer of the Wasteland" (one of the earliest technicolor pictures) was less successful and he returned to his earlier type with his finest performance, that of the brutal sergeant in "Beau Geste."

It would have been impossible for Lucian Littlefield to attempt the Beery type; his forte lay in depicting timid, mean or acid little men. Gustav von Seyffertitz likewise was seldom sympathetic. His lank figure and impassive lantern-jawed face was more at home terrifying children in "Sparrows" or as the sinister servant, Clon, in "Under the Red Robe."

Raymond Hatton concentrated chiefly on studies of weakness before he joined Wallace Beery in comedies. We remember his lying little steward of "Ebb-Tide." Theodore Roberts made a blustering but generally well-meaning older man and George Fawcett deceived no one with his apparent ferocity. Everyone knew that kindness lurked beneath his assumed gruffness whether as the doctor in "Sentimental Tommy," as the old coach driver, Yuba Bill, in "Solomy Jane" or as the peppery business man in "Spring Fever." Another whose bark was worse than his bite was Claude Gillingwater whose early appearances included that of the Earl in Mary Pickford's "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

**Permanent Villains**

Among those who elected to remain permanent villains we could always depend upon Alan Hale, Fred Kohler, Stuart Holmes and Stanley Fields. In a slightly higher social stratum, we would find Lew Cody or Lowell Sherman bent upon some despicable deed. J. Farrell MacDonald caught attention in "The Iron Horse" and could be sympathetic or not as the occasion served, 'but William V. Mong was generally among the missing when the story was over.' His most interesting rôle perhaps was that of Merlin in the silent version of "A Conecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court."

Not so many cared to portray the gentler qualities although Nigel de Brulier's saintly monk of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" was the perfect foil to Lon Chaney's Quasimodo, and Josef Swickard provided some of the most poignant moments of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." Charles Ogle and Alec B. Francis, too, brought kindness and understanding to many a screen story.

Walter Long's performances were of a more varied type since he appeared equally at home as villain or comedian. He had given us the dreadful renegade, Gus, of "The Birth of a Nation," and the brutal tyrant of the Sargasso Sea in "The Isle of Lost Ships" before he swung into a lighter vein with the taxi-driver of "The Dictator," following his fare (Wallace Reid) determinedly through the excitements of revolution in South America.

Almost entirely light-hearted, too, were the contributions of Edward Everett Horton (as in "Ruggles of Red Gap" where he was much more in type than Charles Laughton could ever be), but he did attempt a more serious rôle in "Beggar on Horseback" with Esther Ralston. Most of us probably remember better, though, his entertaining performance in "Reaching For the Moon" (with Douglas Fairbanks), his ambassador in "The Merry Widow," and his appearances with Fred Astaire. Stuart Erwin and Eugene Pallette, too, have been conspicuous in many a picture, Erwin being particularly good in "Playboy of Paris," "Dude Ranch" and "Hold Your Man"; Pallette as the stolid Sergeant Heath of the Philo Vance stories and in the English picture, "The Ghost Goes West."

**Romantic Changes**

Most prominent of the actors who have moved from romantic to character rôles and continued to command a picture have been, of course, the Barrymores. Some of their characteristics will be considered elsewhere, but special mention should be made of Lionel as Dan Peggotty in "David Copperfield" and as the Skipper in "Captains Courageous." John has never displayed better his antic humor than in "Twentieth Century" or his perception of simple sincerity than in "Topaze."

How often have we found the character actors coming to the rescue of the epic or costume picture. Imagine "The Covered Wagon" without the distinctive flavor of Ernest Torrence and Tully Marshall. Where would "Robin Hood" have been without Wallace Beery's Richard and Sam De Grasse's powerful and wicked Prince John; or "The Black Pirate" without De Grasse and Donald Crisp? When we think of "Scaramouche," too, in spite of the attractive performance of Novarro in the title rôle it is the implacable aristocrat of Lewis Stone and the exuberant force of George Siegmann as Danton that linger longest in memory. Siegmann had also to his credit an excellent performance as Bill Sykes in "Oliver Twist", with Gladys Brockwell equally good as Nancy. Another epic, "The Pony Express," was memorable for the fresh performance of a newcomer, George Bancroft.

The most outstanding actress of this type should have been ZaSu Pitts after her performance in "Greed," but audiences insisted upon regarding her as funny, so she returned to comedy rôles. Louise Dresser, however, gave an uncompromising portrait of a tawdry old opera singer in "The Goose Woman." Edna May Oliver carried her bland assurance to many a rôle, whether solving a murder mystery with James Gleason, playing the prophetess in "The Great Jasper" or as Aunt Trotwood in "David Copperfield." Beryl Mercer, too, could always be depended upon to contribute significant parts, whether sweetly gentle ("Seven Days Leave"), severely selfish ("Merely Mary Ann") or whiningly peevish ("The Devil's Lottery").

**Influence of Speech**

With the assistance of speech the character actors became even more popular. The underworld and English varieties will be dealt with elsewhere, but it is interesting to notice the number of stage actors who started in a small part on the screen and advanced to become the lead. Edward Arnold appeared in "Sadie McKee" and made an instant hit, moving on to such pictures as "Diamond Jim Brady" and "Sutter's Gold." Walter Huston was Trampas in "The Virginian," the banker of "American Madness" and, just lately, "Dodsworth." Edward G. Robinson caught attention as Tony in "A Lady to Love" and went on to "Little Caesar" and "Silver Dollar." With him in this last was Aline MacMahon with a fine cut performance, after which she continued with her humorous despair in "Once in a Lifetime" and gave an excellent portrayal of a generous and gracious lady suddenly at the mercy of a band of scoundrels in "Kind Lady."

Alice Brady, too, carried audiences away with her flibbetigibbet conversation in "When Ladies Meet," "Lady Tubbs" and "My Man Godfrey." John Halliday, after excelling in trial scenes, has lately given an excellent study of a broken-down actor in "Hollywood Boulevard," and of a smart jewel thief in "Desire." May Robson rose suddenly to the very popular "Lady for a Day." In this same picture was Walter Connolly, who has varied from the rascally American in "The Bitter Tea of General Yen," to the harassed father of "It Happened One Night" and the parasitic uncle of "The Good Earth."

On the side of the villains have been C. Henry Gordon ("Clear All Wires," "Storm at Daybreak), Charles Bickford ("Little Miss Marker," "The Farmer Takes a Wife") and such generally menacing figures as Boris Karloff, Robert Barrat, Louis Calhern and Alan Dinehart. Barrat gave two interesting performances: as the bridge foreman, Janauschek, in "Stranded," and as Chingachgook in "Last of the Mohicans." In lighter vein have been Frank Morgan with his fluttery heartiness and impiausible explanations ("The Good Fairy" "Piccadilly Jim," "Last of Mrs. Cheney"); Charles Butterworth throwing himself in front of cars to simulate an accident in "The Nuisance," being the reluctant companion of Colman in "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back" and getting into jail in "Baby Face Harrington"; Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland; Billie Burke, perfect in her chosen type ("Dinner at Eight" or "Doubting Thomas") and Louise Closser Hale, the prim lady from Newton Center in "Paris," and one of the disagreeable travelers on "Shanghai Express."

**More Poignantly**

In more poignant vein we have had George Stone's pathetic little pedlar of "Cimarron" (so different from his previous gangster), Henry B. Walthall's splendid comeback as Madero in "Viva Villa," Donald Meek's wrongly accused little tailor in "The Informer" and Alan Hale's puzzled Rob Dow of "The Little Minister."

How many good performers still remain unmentioned! There was Laura Hope Crews varying from the subtly clinging parent of "The Silver Cord" to the grasping old harridan of "Camille"; Guy Kibbee of the early "Gold Digger" pictures, and "Babbitt," and then a perfect Mr. Hobbs in "Fauntleroy"; Andy Devine perennially drawing the cargo of hogs in "The Farmer Takes a Wife" and Slim Summerville's forlorn dentist in the same picture; Henry Armetta, Luis Alberni and Herman Bing frantically endeavouring to burst the bonds of language; Berton Churchill's plausible rascal of "Half a Sinner"; David Landau brooding over dark matters in "Street Scene" and "Judge Priest"; Franklin Pangborn's meticulously fussy little man of the "Torchy" stories and Ferdinand Gottschalk's jaunty little figure and chirruping speech in "Tonight or Never."

Then there are the humorous morons of Nat Pendleton, the expressionless face of Ned Sparks, the stolid noncomprehension of Allen Jenkins, the busy inconsequentiality of Walter Catlett, the giggling nervousness of Hugh Herbert, together with the rising villain of Porter Hall. With many others omitted for lack of space, it is easy to see that the character actors supply perhaps the most important single ingredient of our motion picture fare.

Margaret Piper

## Adventures in Celluloid

Photo Courtesy of First National Pictures, the Museum of Modern Art Film Library, N. Y. C., and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

**Scenes From Remembered Films**

"Treasure Island," With Jackie Cooper as Jim Hawkins
"Mutiny on the Bounty," With Clark Gable and Charles Laughton as Antagonists
"Silver Dollar," With Edward G. Robinson as a Successful Prospector Entertaining His Friends

# New York City School Census Shows Decrease

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 24—New York City's school system has finally stopped growing, according to the thirty-eighth annual report of Harold G. Campbell, city superintendent, to the Board of Education, made public today. The report shows that for the first time in 20 years, New York's school population decreased last year by 6754 pupils.

The greatest loss, the report reveals, was in the elementary schools, where there has been a decrease of 66,603 pupils in the last eight years, while junior and senior high schools showed an increased attendance of 46,400. The latter was explained by Dr. Campbell as "mainly due to changes in the compulsory education law and unemployment conditions."

The drop in elementary classroom rolls was attributed by Dr. Campbell to a falling birth rate, restricted policy and other "intangible" factors.

School attendance in New York City for the year 1935-36, which was covered in the report, totaled 1,101,161 children.

# Gross Per Capita Public Debt $436

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 24—The gross public debt of the United States on June 30, 1937, was at the rate of $436.39 for each person, according to an estimate today by the National Industrial Conference Board. The per capita figure is based on a total public debt of slightly over $56,000,000,000. As recently as June 30, 1929, the per capita spread was a little more than half this sum, or $277.23.

In the period from 1930-37, when the Federal debt more than doubled, state and local debt totals showed only minor changes, the board states, so that the "tremendous deficit" incurred over that time by the Federal Government accounts almost exclusively for the per capita increase.

# Liquor Control Seen as Hinging On Co-operation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 24—The need for greater co-operation among those concerned with all phases of the alcoholic beverage problem—manufacture, sale, control and regulation—was the keynote of a national conference of state liquor administrators, which closed here recently.

The conference was attended by administrators from 25 states operating under state control and the open or licensing system, and in its deliberations followed a well arranged program on timely subjects.

Following through on the note struck by Capt. W. S. Alexander of the Federal Alcohol Administration, "to promote temperance and respect for and obedience of the law," administrators and representatives of the industry emphasized the need for unity of purpose and action.

Recognition of the fact the public must be protected was paramount in all the addresses and the resolutions which were adopted at the concluding session. Several speakers stressed the fact that increased taxation must be guarded against for an undue share of revenue, and that an attempt to impose higher taxes would only nullify benefits which have so far accrued to the Federal Government and the several states. Speakers emphasized the duty of administrators and manufacturers to see that enforcement is carried out so as to bring credit to officials and those engaged in the industry.

**Advertising Symposium**

An advertising symposium conducted on the second day of the conference resulted in expressions from those attending the conference for need of similar advertising regulations by all states and a warning against flamboyant advertising.

Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan addressed a banquet attended by several hundred members of the conference Monday night, the burden of his remarks being a plea for temperance and enforcement of law.

Presenting "Trends in Liquor Control," Captain Alexander said, "I am satisfied that no matter what system of distribution may be chosen for a particular state, there are certain minimum standards which may well be adopted by every state to bring state control into closer coordination with federal control, and incidentally to protect the general public from social evils which always have been associated with liquor traffic. No state should permit within its boundaries the exercise of any practice which is recognized to be pernicious under federal law. Once the states join hands with us in a unified program of liquor control many problems that now vex us both will be solved. In co-operation lies the hope of the perpetuation of this industry, and of all systems of control. It is the time for federal and state liquor administrators to bring into actuality that unity of regulatory practice that is acknowledged by all practical students of this great question as most desirable and necessary."

In reporting for the social study committee, Mrs. John S. Sheppard of New York, chairman, presented a survey of the drinking habits of the youth of New York, stating, "Young people apparently do not know the actual effect of alcohol on their physical and mental makeup," and she recommended educational work to inform youth, it appearing that young people are willing to discuss the subject and approach it with an open mind.

**Enforcement Demand**

Mrs. Edith McClure Patterson, member of the Ohio Board of Liquor Control, laid stress on the public demand for teeth in the enforcement of all state law, increased interest in the health and sanitary rules and regulations of licensed places of business," and division of responsibility among state administrators, the industry, the license, and local community authorities, and warned against permitting legislatures to increase taxes upon alcoholic beverages to meet deficiencies in other departments of state.

Sol Levitan, state treasurer of Wisconsin and a member of the state conference, told of the successful co-operation of state and federal law enforcement in his state.

Jules Leroux, Belgium consul to the United States and president of Leroux & Company, Inc., handled the consumption of cordials and the observance of temperance.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William P. Hayes (Massachusetts), chairman; R. McC. Bullington (Virginia), first vice-chairman; Arthur S. Smith (Illinois), second vice-chairman; George Stout (California), third vice-chairman; Michael F. Costello, secretary-treasurer; Lindsay de Valliere, chairman of executive committee; W. J. Lindberg (Washington) and John N. Allen (Florida), Bernard E. Manley (Iowa), O. O. Natwick (Wyoming), members of executive committee.

# Citizens Offer to Pay Light Bills Year Early

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24 (AP)—Housewives, plagued by electric light bills, won't believe this.

Nevertheless, J. T. Duckett, director of the state Rural Electrification Authority, said a group of Florence citizens wanted to pay the fees on a rural line a year in advance—although the power had not yet been turned on.

"We have the money now," Mr. Duckett said the delegation told him. "Something might happen later, and we'd rather pay up now so as not to lose the service."

# Delegates Split on Electing Executive

By Tully Nettleton
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Philadelphia
July 24, 1787.

The Federal Convention today floundered helplessly in quest of a satisfactory method of electing the Chief Executive. Methods previously agreed on were rejected, new ones conjured up to the point of admitted fancifulness, the nature of the executive authority itself was called in question and the whole subject eventually put over for further discussion tomorrow.

"We seem to be entirely at a loss on this head," Elbridge Gerry at length confessed, though there was general assent that the point is one of the most important in the whole framework of the proposed new Constitution.

The subject was raised for reconsideration under a motion yesterday by William Houston of Georgia, who objected to the choice of the Executive by "electors appointed by the state legislatures"—the mode last adopted—on the grounds it would be expensive to assemble men for this single purpose and that capable men probably would not undertake the inconvenience of serving from the more distant states. He moved to reinstate the original provision for direct election by the new Congress or National Legislature.

**Complexity Feared**

Mr. Strong of Massachusetts also objected that introduction of a new set of men such as the electors tends to make the government too complex.

The motion for election by the Legislature was voted, seven to four, whereupon Mr. Gerry and others insisted the ineligibility of the Executive for a second term should be reinstated, otherwise he would be wholly subservient to the Legislature.

**26-Year Term Proposed**

Luther Martin thought a longer term might give him some independence and moved to make it 11 years. Mr. Gerry proposed 15, and Rufus King suggested 20 years with the wry comment, "This is the medium life of princes."

It was evident the whole question was again open. And although Gouverneur Morris said if a good organization of the Executive be not provided he feared something worse than a limited monarchy, no one seemed to have a solution for the riddle.

Earlier in the day, the convention had drowned in a chorus of "noes" a suggestion by Mr. Gerry that state legislatures vote for an Executive in the same proportion as had been proposed for electors, and that failing a majority the first branch of the National Legislature should select two candidates out of the four highest and the second branch should choose between these two.

Now he suggested dumping the problem into the lap of the committee of detail which is to be appointed.

Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania suggested as a mode of avoiding intrigue in the Legislature a plan he admitted he had not thoroughly considered. This was that the Executive be elected by a small number, not more than 15 members, of the National Legislature, these to be chosen by lot and to make the election immediately.

**Popular Election Urged**

Mr. King protested that, "We ought to be governed by reason, not by chance." Mr. Wilson acknowledged he did not consider this the best mode. "In fact," he said, "my opinion remains unshaken that we ought to resort to the people for the election." He had earlier proposed direct popular election.

Postponement of the question eventually was made by unanimous consent.

This being apparently the only major question left, the convention in compliance with a motion passed yesterday chose a committee of five to draft the present set of accepted resolutions into the form of a Constitution. For this purpose it named Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina, Mr. Randolph of Virginia, Mr. Gorham of Massachusetts, Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut and Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, a group well diversified as to geographical and other interests and comprising some of the best abilities represented in the convention.

**1787—Making the Constitution—1937**

*Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.*

*How to constitute the legislative branch of the new Government was a perplexing and irritating question, decided at length by having two houses with differing bases of representation. But how to constitute the executive arm seems still more puzzling, even though it does not involve the clash of interests that existed between the small and large states. Today: Convention floundered helplessly in quest of satisfactory method of electing a Chief Executive.*

*Monday: Another day of argument fails to settle question of electing a Chief Executive.*

# Scotland Yard Lauds Restraint Of London's Hyde Park Orators

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Those orators who take their stand in Hyde Park of an evening and exhort London crowds with fiery phrases to attack the Government, uphold the Government, destroy the social system, preserve the social system, or take up any of the score of "isms" peddled at this "pavement parliament," may take a deep bow.

One and all, they have just been highly praised by Scotland Yard. "The increased number of meetings and demonstrations in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square," writes Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, in his latest report, "was no doubt largely due to international events, particularly the wars in Abyssinia and Spain, and, during a short period, to the unemployed march to London early in November. But these meetings were in every case orderly and the conduct of the unemployed marchers beyond reproach."

The significance of this statement is underlined by the fact that when writing it the police chief of London was commenting on the fact that last year street meetings elsewhere in this city were on the increase and caused the police much more trouble than usual.

"A considerable strain," the report declares, "was put upon police resources, to the detriment of their other work, especially during the latter half of the year, by a very marked increase in the number of public meetings in the street and the size of the audiences attracted."

The commissioner's report goes on to state that the anti-Semitic policy of certain Fascist organizations has caused violence in the East End.

Police action, it is reported, has resulted in the diminishing of grosser forms of "Jew-baiting," but affairs are still bad enough in some districts to cause considerable trouble to the police and place a strain upon their resources.

The Hyde Park demonstrations are different. There may be riots elsewhere, but what is the secret of the Park that a communist, a conservative, a Christian, a Muhammadan, and numerous undenominational and non-party agitators can stand in a row and harangue roughly the same audience without causing a disturbance of the peace?

Maybe it's the air. Maybe it is just an English secret. But if it is a secret, somebody ought to let the cat out of the bag. It might do a lot of people good to discover how it's done.

# Revised Housing Bill Is Approved By Senate Group

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—A revised housing bill won the approval of the Senate Labor Committee yesterday. It thus may be considered by the Senate at this session.

The measure is sponsored by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and President Roosevelt has designated it as one of several which he would like to have Congress pass.

Altered at the request of the Treasury, it would create a national housing authority to make loans and grants to state and local housing authorities. The funds would be used for construction of low-rent housing and the eradication of slums.

Bonds totaling $700,000,000 could be issued during the next three years and there would be an appropriation of $26,000,000 for the first year.

Local housing authorities could obtain subsidies under either of two plans. They might obtain a Federal loan, repayable in 60 years, and an annual operating subsidy sufficient to reduce rentals by 45 per cent.

Or, they would be eligible for a capital grant of 25 per cent at the outset, with an additional 15 per cent to be donated by the Federal Government in the form of relief labor. The balance would be lent by the Government.

Under the second plan, the local community would be required to put up an additional 20 per cent of the capital or development cost.


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# Vandenberg, Wheeler, Barkley; Are They 1940 'Possibilities'?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

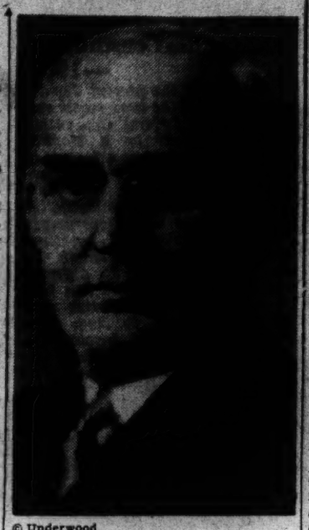
WASHINGTON, July 24—Presidential candidacies have been under discussion in the past week.

Mr. Roosevelt's plea for economy, and his veto of the bill continuing low interest rates on farm mortages were overridden in the Senate, 71 to 19. The vote would have been 72 to 18 if it hadn't been for Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, commonly mentioned as a Republican presidential possibility for 1940.

Mr. Vandenberg was the solitary Republican to support Mr. Roosevelt. And Mr. Vandenberg, it is pointed out, was keeping his record straight on the economic issue, perhaps with 1940 in mind.

A great many senators have demanded economy of Mr. Roosevelt. None of them has been more emphatic than Mr Vandenberg. When the issue is raised in concrete terms few Democratic budget balancers and only one Republican adopt a consistent course. Even Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia declares that he is not going to begin economizing "at the expense of the farmers." He voted to override the the President's economy veto. But Mr. Vandenberg stands firm.

The fight over the Supreme Court has brought Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana to the front. There are some who think he might head a presidential thrust, backed by Republicans, against the New Deal party, if politics should take that alignment in 1940. It would be something like Mayor LaGuardia leading the Republicans in New York, but on a national scale.



© Underwood

Arthur H. Vandenberg

United States Senator From Michigan and Possible Candidate for Presidency in 1940

The fact is that no individual Republican benefited politically to any great extent by the Supreme Court fight. The party was opposed to the bill, but silent. A ringing speech by Mr. Vandenberg denouncing the court plan might have given him national prestige, in the light of the bill's defeat. But the 16 Senate Republicans took the position, wisely or unwisely, that it should not be made a party issue. Party loyalty held firm, though political aspirations of a number of them may have suffered.

Another man has appeared as a presidential possibility in the past week. This is Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky. He comes from a border state. He is one of the potential heirs of Mr. Roosevelt. He has few enemies in his party, though nearly as many Senators wanted Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi as party leader. Mr. Barkley has been keynoter twice in Democratic conventions. He has a chance now to build up a reputation in the months to come.

Though the three Senators would all deny, with greater or lesser force, that they have presidential hopes, this modesty is largely a matter of form. The Senate today may very well nourish three, and maybe more, presidential candidacies.

# Victory on Court Is Won by People With Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt had won his objectives half way through his fight. His political mistake was in continuing his fight.

Seen in this fashion and assuming for a minute that the court was really a sort of antagonist to the President, the latter proved far more adroit. The court offered concessions, as will be shown below. A vacancy suddenly appeared, at a strategic minute. The Constitution, which had heretofore appeared to be a barred door to reasonable New Deal objectives, suddenly swung open. Mr. Roosevelt had conquered. But he fought on. The result was a 70-to-20 vote. If Mr. Roosevelt had yielded when the court did, and held his bill in abeyance, he would still have a club which now he has lost for good.

Looking back over the high spots of New Deal arguments in the months of testimony taken by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the case of the Administration comes down to one or two points:

1. That the court had "packed" itself against the New Deal. Homer S. Cummings, attorney general, pointed out, April 26, that Mr. Roosevelt was the first four-year-term President in all history who had had no vacancy to fill. He pointed out that the then age average was over 70, the highest in all history. This was persuasive evidence, he indicated, that judges were declining to retire from motives not far from political. Taking federal courts as a whole, he showed that twice as many judges quit in the conservative Hoover Administration as in the radical Roosevelt Administration.

2. That a sharp and rigid cleavage existed within the court in which "4 votes were lost to the New Deal" on every basic issue, "in advance." Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, charged—"The outstanding constitutional development of the Roosevelt Administration has been the increasing tendency of the Supreme Court to judge legislation according to the majority view of the wisdom of the legislation"; and he found indicated "an implacable, although unquestionably sincere, opposition to the use of national power (by the judges) to accomplish the policies so overwhelmingly indorsed by the voters."

**Court Record to Feb. 5**

As the situation then stood, when Mr. Roosevelt began his momentous campaign, Feb. 5 or shortly thereafter, the following hair line decisions had been rendered.

Gold clause, valid, 5—4; rail pensions, void 5—4; AAA, void, 6—3; Guffey Act, void, 6—3; municipal bankruptcy, void, 5—4; second gold case, valid, 5—4; mortgage moratorium, valid, 5—4; Milk Price Act, valid, 5—4; New York minimum wage, void, 5—4; Washington utility regulation, fund case, void, 5—4; New York unemployment compensation case, no decision, 4—4.

The whole New Deal program was clouded in legal doubt; social security, relief, securities control, TVA, Labor Relations Act and the rest.

These were the circumstances, then, under which Mr. Roosevelt started his campaign. It cannot be fairly said that Mr. Roosevelt was alone in finding the situation remarkable. Prof. Thomas Reed Powell of Harvard University; Dean Alfange, whose book "The Supreme Court and the National Will," won the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Reward, and other authorities commented upon the apparent failure of the nine jurists to make the Constitution "flex" in accordance with its traditional growth in keeping with the times.

As the clamor of Mr. Roosevelt's court bill grew there came an apparent sudden change in direction of the court's opinions. The matter was summarized by Lewis Wood, writing in the New York Times of May 30, just before the close of the latest court term.

"Not once since the term began in October has the court," he wrote, "which previously had ruled against much New Deal legislation, handed down a majority decision against a Roosevelt law."

**Shows How Court Changed**

In previous terms, Mr. Wood pointed out, the court gave "11 vital decisions against President Roosevelt, and only two in his favor." But in the term beginning in October, there were 17 New Deal cases, and all 17 "saw the New Deal laws upheld."

It has been contended that recent New Deal cases were better prepared. But this does not account for the court's open reversal of itself in the minimum wage case. History alone can tell how far the matter was coincidence. But while the New Deal's guns were trained on the court, victory after victory came to it.

The Wagner Labor Act approval seemed to reverse the thinking in the Guffey Act reversal. The Social Security Act was upheld (though against 5-4). Mr. Justice Roberts did a surprising right-about-face.

The Supreme Court ended the startling "No-man's-land" of restricted state and federal authority, which earlier decisions appeared to have set up.

Conservative newspapers, which had attacked Mr. Roosevelt from the first, hailed these decisions, not so much because they approved the laws as because they indicated judicial behavior would not menace judicial power. At another time they might have shuddered at the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter. As it was, coming strategically on the morning when the Senate Judiciary Committee voted on the reorganization bill, they pointed to it with elation.

Mr. Roosevelt's opponents were the first to point out that Mr. Roosevelt had won his victory. But the headstrong New Deal rushed forward on the old course although it had passed its reasonable objective.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt's calmer advisers warned of the consequences. It was necessary for him before long to scrap the original 15-judge court bill for the modified measure. Senator Joseph T. Robinson had the pledges with which to pass this, short of a filibuster, and believed he could do it. But obstacles mounted. Appeals came from the key judiciary chairman of the House to drop the bill. Senator Robinson's end came just at the crisis of the fight; and the revised bill survived him by only a few days.

**The Net Result to All**

The conclusion of it all has given rise to a great deal of thinking over the country on the issues involved.

It is hard to see how any justified apprehension of a dictatorship can remain after the normal processes of democracy have so obviously demonstrated their strength.

Again, as a spokesman for the President has just said, the nationwide discussion has made the country Constitution-conscious, and Supreme Court-minded.

The demand to preserve the integrity of the courts is as strong today as it has been in American history.

At the same time there is increased knowledge of the quasi-legislative function that the court performs, as a sort of "super-congress." The Constitution, it has been shown, is broad enough to permit fulfillment of any reasonable aspiration of the American people, if the court has the will to interpret it. The Constitution is broad enough, many point out, to hold two diametrically opposite decisions, in the minimum wage case, within a year or so.

"Our contemporary controversy," wrote Professor Powell recently, "will at any rate always be a reminder that judges are human beings deservedly subject to be brought before the bar of public judgment for what they do in the name of the Constitution."

# Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 24

**President:**

Signed War Department appropriation bill carrying $165,000,000 for flood control.

Signed compromise farm tenancy bill providing federal aid to farmers to purchase their own land.

Defended navy search for Miss Amelia Earhart against charge of unjustified cost.

**Senate:**

Democratic members elected Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky as floor leader to succeed the late Joseph T. Robinson.

Voted 70 to 20 to recommit the Administration's judiciary reorganization bill with instruction that it be reported back without any provisions regarding the size of the Supreme Court.

Overrode President's veto of a bill to extend low interest rates on federal land bank loans.

Completed congressional action on a bill to remove the ban now in force against both husband and wife serving simultaneously in the Government service.

Received the report of the Civil Liberties Committee on the Memorial Day riot at the Republic Steel Corporation's plant at Chicago.

Military Affairs Committee reported favorably a bill to authorize sale of helium abroad for commercial uses.

Military Affairs Committee reported favorably a bill authorizing a $24,000,000 program for new army quarters.

Education and Labor Committee reported favorably a compromise version of the Wagner bill for low-cost housing and slum clearance.

**House:**

Approved conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill.

Passed a bill to liberalize pensions for Spanish War veterans.

Passed the Whittington food control bill.

Passed the Tarver bill for federal aid to states in enforcement of state prohibition laws.

Passed bill banning aliens from work on Government projects.

**Joint Senate and House:**

Congressional Committee on Tax Avoidance voted to investigate income tax returns of James Roosevelt and of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

**Departments:**

Department of Commerce released official report on destruction of the German airship Hindenburg.

Treasury announced establishment of a school for Secret Service agents similar to that now maintained by the Department of Justice for its federal bureau of investigation agents.

The National Labor Relations Board held hearings on its complaints against the Republic Steel Corporation for alleged violation of the Wagner Act.

# Professional

(Continued from Page 1)

Utopia. If on the other hand it does commit to action it becomes a blanket endorsement of whatever legislation, administrative procedure or political theory is introduced or inaugurated with the charter's social ends in view."

Except in the matter of protective legislation for women, Miss Stewart stated, "the charter is less likely to be invoked as authority for supporting specific legislation, than as a creed of social righteousness which serves noble ends merely as an article of faith, and absolves us from the difficult duty of working without the slow, hard, practical measures of operating social justice."

Most of the delegates had been prepared for a long and hard-fought discussion with a possible hope of success for the equality advocates. But the hour was late, leaders among the group withheld discussion and prepared to vote without any real certainty of what the result would be.

When both recommendations went through without a single opposing vote a little ripple of surprise went through the audience. Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York City, president of the international federation, then proposed endorsement for the League action.

The vote was put but an argument over procedure rose on the grounds that the measure had not been placed before the federation members for the six months notice required under the legislative policy. Miss Phillips offered to put her recommendation in the hands of the Resolutions Committee headed by Miss Alice J. Boyer of Iowa, but there was objection. The Resolutions Committee was even then ready to report and it had only considered courtesy acknowledgments. Miss Phillips then moved reconsideration, which was defeated, and the resolution declared adopted.

**Asks Equality Plan Endorsement**

Immediately, Mrs. Gertrude Mallory of Los Angeles asked for endorsement of the equality amendment of the National Woman's Party. The parliamentarian ruled the proposal out of order because due notice had not been given, but a motion to suspend the rules was passed unanimously and the recommendation passed without dissent.

The convention endorsed support of the proposed federal department of education, federal aid for education provided that state control of funds and policy is guaranteed, and adequate appropriations for the federal women's and children's bureaus. It voted to join the committee on group action which it set up and which now has the adherence of several other organizations of business and professional women.

The committee is not to engage in legislation, but to serve as a vigilance outpost on questions of concern to women workers. There was a celebration over the repeal by the Senate of Section 213A, and a moment of standing in honor of Amelia Earhart, a member of both the Illinois and New York federations.

Miss Earlene White, United States Senate postmaster, was unopposed for president, and other officers elected with her were Mrs. Rosa Cunningham of Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. Minnie Maffett of Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. Myra Blakeslee of East Orange, N. J., vice-presidents; Miss Celia Howard of Chicago, recording secretary, and Miss Isabel Claridge of Wheeling, W. Va., treasurer.

**To Look Into Candidates**

Five members were elected to serve as a committee on information about candidates for the next election: Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Virginia, Judge Grace Miles of Kansas, Miss Sarah Postlethwaite of Tennessee, Dr. Ruth Emery of Maine and Miss Elizabeth Haney of Washington, D. C.

The attitude of the organization in endorsing the equal rights amendment was called "splendid as an indication of aspiration" and "unrealistic" by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins when she arrived to speak at an international banquet closing the convention.

Secretary Perkins declared that "the matter should be approached item by item rather than by blanket amendment" and that while she is "heartily in accord with the principle," that she thinks "there are instances where a purely legalistic equality does not give the essential security which is what we really desire." Equality, she declared, "is an empty word unless we define item by item what it comprises."

Secretary Perkins delivered her prepared speech on federal legislation on hours and wages which she described as a stabilizer of industries. Particularly where legal safeguards are lacking, she said, the wages of thousands of women workers have in the last two years fallen below $10 a week, the double wage standard between men and women acting as a two-edged sword cutting the economic fabric two ways by lowering women's security and by pulling down wage scales for men and thus reducing purchasing powar.

**Warns of Chaotic Conditions**

Continuance of these trends, Secretary Perkins stated, means the precipitation of a chaotic system in which the employer with high and humane standards, is pressed by unscrupulous competitors either to failure or to adopt policies detrimental to his workers, his industrial interests and society as a whole. Meanwhile, she pointed out, lowered wages do not necessarily lead to lowered prices.

Secretary Perkins said that the federation can render valuable assistance to its own members, and to the nation, by taking an understanding interest in the activities of the employment offices throughout the country, by helping to develop contacts between private enterprises and the public employment centers, and by encouraging improvement in working conditions and labor standards in order to guarantee fair wages and salaries, short hours of work, and safe and comfortable work places.

Miss Williams read a letter from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt regretting her inability to be present at the banquet, expressing congratulations on the repeal of Section 213 A and adding, "it means much to every woman, as any discrimination against women working except as an emergency measure seems to me unwise."

**Plea for Specialized Groups**

A plea for united action on the part of all women to protect the interests of specialized groups was made by Miss Phillips, who said:

"There is no such thing as security for one group of women while those of another group are being jeopardized. Whether we like it or not, the fate of all of us is bound up together. Pushing the business woman out of her job, if the practice continues, is but one step in the process of pushing all women back into economic and civil slavery."

Miss Gordon Holmes of London, international finance chairman, told the federation that it is not concentrating sufficiently upon the problems of business and professional women and that its members should leave general problems to other people and concentrate upon protecting the interests of their own group.

If they would do that and concentrate on getting into the federation at least 10 per cent of the women gainfully employed in the United States, she said, "you would have sufficient influence to safeguard every woman who works for a livelihood and guarantee to such women equal pay and equality of opportunity."

Dr. M. Ellen Douglas of Winnipeg, newly elected president of the Canadian Federation, urged the women to even greater activity to attain their objectives and labeled indifference "the unpardonable sin of the age."

# Churches

(Continued from Page 1)

that country than to other ecclesiastical communions.

In the subsequent debate the whole conference was able to unite on a declaration contained in the report to the effect that "since we believe in Holy God as the source of justice we do not consider the State as the ultimate source of law but rather as its guarantor. The State is not the Lord but the servant of justice. There can be for a Christian no ultimate authority but the Very God."

It was agreed also to insert the following in the report: "In a state where there are majority and minority churches the same essential liberty to carry out the churches' function should be given to both alike. Membership in a minority church should not be a reason for denying civil equality."

The conference further adopted the following as essential conditions necessary to the churches' fulfilment of their primary duty: freedom to determine its faith and creed; freedom to worship, preach and teach; freedom to determine the nature of its government and the qualifications of its ministers and members; freedom to control the education of its ministers if it so desires and to give religious instruction to its youth; freedom of Christian service and missionary activity; freedom to co-operate with other churches.

Two representatives of German Free Churches today registered protest against the message to the German Evangelical Church adopted by the conference.

Referring to the present situation in Germany Bishop Melle said: "We have looked upon the national renewal of the German people as a deed of Divine Providence; we have pointed our churches to the fundamental word of the Apostle Paul concerning the attitude of Christians toward the state.

"We express our gratitude that God in his providence has sent us a leader who was able to banish the danger of bolshevism in Germany and to rescue a nation of 67,000,000 people from the abyss of despair to which it had been led by the World War Versailles Treaty and its tragic consequence and to give it new faith in its mission and future."

Despite this protest there is no likelihood whatever that the conference will rescind the action taken a few days ago, when it authorized its message to German Evangelical Christians.

Later, at a specially convened session, the conference, with Dr. John Mott presiding, unanimously supported the plan for the establishment of a world council of churches.

# German Protestants Say No Capitulation

BERLIN, July 24 (AP)—A group of Protestant pastors sent letters to the German secret police yesterday announcing their continued disobedience of National Socialist church decrees.

The churchmen declared their continued support of 149 of their colleagues already arrested — of whom 44 are still in jail—and wrote the Gestapo (police) that they "felt compelled" to continue their opposition.

(The confessional synod has opposed what its leaders have called the Government's attempts to inculcate a new religion based on the old German mythology.)

The pastors' step was taken as their number was gradually being whittled away by arrests.

# Reich Replies to Church Critics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 24—Deliberations of the Conference of World Churches, now sitting at Oxford—particularly the decision to send a deputaton to German evangelical churches—are sharply criticized in today's press as interference in German ecclesiastical affairs and as an "unnecessary concern" for what is going on here.

A communique of the Deutsche Nachrichtenburo, a semi-official agency, published today, clearly indicates a strong objection to the whole attitudes of the world conference, on the ground that it is far too international in outlook.

**Reserves Final Attitude**

Tendencies directed against Germany have been shown by this conference, according to the communique. Germany will reserve its final attitude toward any commission sent here when it knows its composition and objects. But, it is added, Germany obviously does not want any world control of its churches—it has had sufficient of that kind of thing in its political experiences in the postwar years.

Suspicion also has been aroused concerning the proposed "World Council of Churches," lest it should be an ecclesiastical League of Nations—a repetition of what Geneva has always appeared to be to the Germans in politics, but this time dominated by English American groups. It is to be expected, the communique continues, that all church circles in Germany will abstain from co-operation for "churches of the land of Luther cannot play the role of a section of an international church, which receives its commands from outside authority."

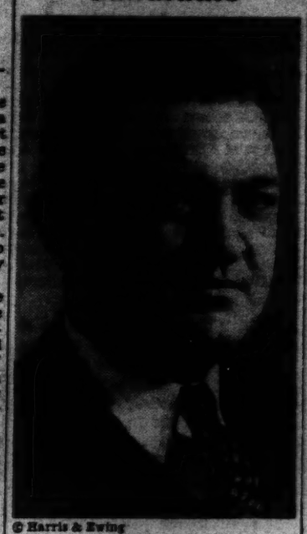
**Protest in Press**

It is also incomprehensible, the communique adds, how the conference can toy with political Roman Catholicism, hoping by its silent acceptance of the totalitarian claims of political Roman Catholicism to fight the totalitarianism of the modern state, which the conference condemns.

References to Germany and Soviet Russia as states in which churches are similarly treated are indignantly repudiated, since it is declared that what Germany has done has only been aimed against abuse of the pulpit for political purposes, and hence is for the true interest of the churches in the sense of a purer religion."

Such conclusions as the World Conference has reached, other press comment states, will not help toward church co-operation throughout the world, but will serve only to divert churches from their real task, which is with purely religious matters.

# Candidate



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Carl E. Bailey

Governor of Arkansas Slated as Successor to Senator Joseph T. Robinson

# Democrats Name Bailey, Arkansas, For Senate Post

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24 (AP)—Gov. Carl E. Bailey held the Democratic senatorial nomination today but still was faced with threats of a battle at the polls for the toga of the late Joseph T. Robinson.

The State Democratic Committee yesterday ignored agitation for a party primary and accorded to the Executive the nomination that usually is tantamount to election in Arkansas.

Eliminated as a possible opponent was Representative Claude E. Fuller, who announced: "I don't intend to run in the general election," now tentatively set for Sept. 14. He previously had said he would be a candidate if the committee called a primary.

J. Rosser Venable, Little Rock World War veteran who ran against Senator Robinson in the 1936 primary, said he would run as an independent "if no one else gets in the race by midnight next Tuesday."

An opponent of Governor Bailey in last year's gubernatorial election, Osro Cobb, state Republican leader, urged members of his party to support an independent if one enters.

Robert Prather, member of the State Committee who favored a primary, announced he would seek to assemble a state convention "to nominate a candidate to represent the Democrats in this state in the special election."

Smiling broadly, the Governor said, "I'm happy about it as you folks are," when he received the nomination.

His was the only nomination offered before the committee session and the vote was by acclamation.

State political circles have speculated over whether he would retain the governorship until January, 1939, by failing to take the oath as senator.

Governor of Arkansas today, Mr. Bailey was 10 years ago a virtually upknown lawyer.

Rotund and ruddy-faced, Governor Bailey's best-known characteristics are his energy in disposing of workaday tasks, his pugnaciousness in a dispute.

He is a native of Missouri, went to common school in the little town of Campbell, later taught school himself in that community at the age of 18. Subsequently, he became a railroad brakeman, worked in a St. Louis shoe factory, was a member of the International Boot and Shoe Workers Union. In his spare time, he took a business course.

After his marriage to Miss Margaret Bristol of Paragould, Ark., he moved to Arkansas in 1917, worked as a lumber company auditor, studied law in his spare time, passed the state bar examinations in 1923.

Successful in law, Governor Bailey interested himself in politics, received an appointment as assistant prosecuting attorney in Little Rock in 1926.

Three years later, he sought the prosecutor's post, was elected, won state-wide attention with vigorous investigation of governmental affairs and prosecution of a prominent banker whose chain of institutions had collapsed.

In 1934, he challenged for the state attorney general's post and won against a political veteran. When New York sought extradition of Charles "Lucky" Luciano from Hot Springs, Ark., to face a vice racket charge, Mr. Bailey employed state rangers to take the prisoner from local authorities and obtained his removal to New York.

New York Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, lauding his help, said Mr. Bailey had refused a $50,000 bribe offer in the case.

The affair electrified the State and Mr. Bailey announced his candidacy for Governor. In the 1936 primary he won the Democratic nomination by a 3500-vote margin in a six-man field. His election by a large majority followed.

His first demand on the Legislature was for civil service for state employees and his bill was enacted in quick-step time. Subsequently he won a fight to refinance the State's $150,000,000 highway bonded indebtedness at a lower interest rate. He has been a strong New Deal supporter.

# Pike's Peak 'Illusion' To Be Offset by Signs

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Tourists no longer will be fooled into attempting a before-breakfast hike to Pike's Peak, thinking it only a mile or two away.

The city engineer's department has decided to post the road with signs showing the exact mileage. The peak is about 15 miles from the city.

In the clear, brilliant sunshine of mile-high altitude the peak sometimes appears to be only two or three miles from town.

**Forest Area Decreases**

The forest area (506,000,000 acres) of the United States is three fifths

# Citizens Organize On National Scale To Guard Liberty

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Dedicating itself to "preserving and protecting man's constitutional right to work," the Citizens' National Committee—recently created at Johnstown, Penna.—emerged from an all-day executive session here yesterday and announced plans to set up state and local units on a nation-wide scale.

Naming of a "nationally known figure" to head the organization was promised in a day or two. Those taking part in the discussion included the Rev. John H. Stanton of Johnstown, who was elected temporary chairman; W. L. Woodward of South Yarmouth, Mass., vice-chairman; Ormsby McHarg of New York, secretary; the Rev. Rembert G. Smith of Oklahoma, Lawrence W. Campbell of Johnstown and Don J. Kirkley of Washington, D. C.

Aims of the group, outlined in a recent series of full-page newspaper advertisements, were recapitulated in the statement as follows:

We condemn the lawlessness and violence which have marked the present wave of strikes throughout the country.

We are opposed to any group, whether on the side of labor or of management, which invited or is responsible for violence in defiance of the Constitution of the United States.

We believe it the duty of the Government to guarantee by the impartial enforcement of law the right of every citizen to work or strike as he may choose, and to join or refrain from joining any labor organization, as he may desire.

We believe labor unions and employers should be equally responsible before the law.

We will oppose and will continue to oppose activities which are un-American, communistic and destructive to the welfare of our nation.


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Schools—Colleges Home Study

# Studying a Living Textbook—One's Native Land

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## Explorers' High School Takes Up History and Trade

### With Glaciers and Extra-Curricular Bears in Two National Parks and Some Botany Thrown In

**Americanizing Young Americans—4**

By Mary Rooker Nash

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The "Explorers' High School" found very interesting materials in Portland and Seattle—two cities of the Northwest not far different in size, only 200 miles apart, each with a flavor of its own. Both are great ports—but how different! Both have strategic and beautiful locations—but how unlike! Both have lovely residential sections—but how individual in expression!

Without doubt, one of the most beautiful drives the school found in all these United States is the Columbia River Highway. They were prepared for grand views down and across the river, with cliffs reflected in the waters of the mighty Columbia. As they rode eastward from Portland everything else was shoved aside. The class in aesthetics was in session. The road ran along the foot of a great cliff. This massive cliff was decorated with the most delicate moss, lichens, ferns, and flowers. And at one point the whole was the frame for a fairy waterfall! But this was not, after all, the climax. Driving on, they rounded a turn only to see yet another fairy falls, back in a glen that must have been planned by Peter Pan. So it went—new turns, new discoveries, near and far, while at proper moments the faculty mentioned here a little botany, there a little geology.

**Man-Designed Natural Effects**

In great contrast was the assignment of the class in landscape design, next day. For a nominal fee the school enjoyed a study of the gardens kept up by some landscape architects. Within a comparatively small space were courts of different sizes planted to achieve different effects. It opened up a whole new realm of interest to realize the opportunities lying before any home owner. The school had not thought of all this before.

Seattle's great contribution to the curriculum was stirring, exhilarating, exciting—a regatta on Lake Washington, with "supplementary reading," as it were, supplied by a visit to the locks between lake and Sound, and to the old clipper ship anchored near by and kept by the city as a museum.

The study of the exports and imports of these two great seaports would furnish materials enough for any course for a semester. Led by their ever-growing interest in the problem of the relations of production and distribution, the Girl and Boy would have welcomed the opportunity to explore the holds of all the incoming and outgoing crafts. Such tangible things as bales of silk and shipments of rubber often stir the imagination as can no book on geography.

The history of this part of the country has a quality so different from that of the New England seaboard. In the latter case, the trials, the joys, the excitements were those of the beginnings of the hazards of the pioneers who discovered, endured, failed, succeeded, that our country might become great. Out here in the Northwest, the sturdy frontiersmen reached the end of the trail. There was no place farther west to explore and to make safe for their descendents. The long wagon trains arrived. They would not be moving on tomorrow.

Reading the history of this part of our country, it seemed the dates must be wrong. Could it be possible that the years were so few since Oregon and Washington became states? How could such great modern cities have grown so strongly and so surely and so rapidly? At the end of the day, when the Pater and the Faculty and the Girl and the Boy were all talking it over together, they wondered if the future would bring such complete and such rapid changes as had the past hundred years.

**Two Great Laboratories**

But soon a new course was under way for the School. In the national parks the United States Government has provided for us and our children ideal laboratories for the study of natural science. Moreover, in these laboratories will be found highly trained teachers who are willing, and, like all genuine teachers, eager to help the student who is of an inquiring mind. These "exchange professors" were more than kind to the members of the student body of the Explorers' High School when it reached the next stage of its year's work.

At the summit of Logan's Pass, in Glacier Park, the School made the usual stop, to look back over the winding ribbon of road which led up from the river valley far below, to look all about at the towering peaks above and beyond. It was their good fortune that none of the tourists waiting about wanted to make the tramp of an hour and a half to the "Museum" Glacier and back. So when the regular hour came for the trip, only the Pater, the Faculty, the Girl, and the Boy were in the group.

A Sample of the Art Work by Children of Netherlands India Shown in a Recent Exhibit in Amsterdam. The Subject Chosen by This Child for a Linoleum Cut Essentially Expresses His Own Native Setting

The Ranger was very kind, willing to answer any and all questions, and to point out many interesting things which the uninitiated might overlook.

There, just at the timber line, looking up at the towering rocks where with the binoculars, mountain goats could be seen; and looking down at two little streams, two yards apart, one of which was on its way to Hudson's Bay while its twin was starting for the Pacific, this fortunate "School" stood and listened, through the courtesy of the United States Government, to a simply told story, one of the most interesting ever heard—the story of the earth. With the bright sunshine refracted from the snows of the glacier, with a piercing cold wind coming down from those high mountain tops, the Faculty and Student Body almost could see the long-ago earth, the beginnings of plant life, the coming of animal life, the changes of climate, the ice age, and its retreat. They could see mountains rise and be worn down.

**Geology Studied First Hand**

The Ranger pointed out, as they climbed upward, the flowers and plants of the "Hudson zone," and of the "Alpine zone." He said, "Please do not step on that willow tree." But there was nothing step-on-able except some mossy looking green stuff. Each of these tiny plants, he said, was a complete willow tree, dwarfed by the altitude. As a very special favor, despite the signs against picking flowers (for who ever saw a sign "Please do not pick the trees"?), he gave the Faculty one willow tree, height three inches.

It was truly royal fun to stand on the glacier, to see the striations on the rocks which tracked the path of motion of the moving ice just as the footsteps of animals betray their passing. It was jolly to slide down the ice slopes and to be at home on something which had always seemed associated with very far away places. This was called the "Muestar" Glacier because it was accessible, was small, and was complete, showing in itself the making, the movings and the breaking of glaciers. How could anyone learn more geology in one day?

**Story of Erosion And Other Wonders**

The next laboratory was bigger and more varied, but not more awe-inspiring. It seemed to the Faculty that the information offered by the Yellowstone Park Service, in printed matter as well as in the talks of the Rangers, was surprisingly suited to her needs in her efforts to explain these amazing natural phenomena to 16-year-old and 14-year-old inquirers. They learned about geysers from Old Faithful, and timed him themselves. They looked at the Canyon from the top, from the bottom, from midway. They could see the story of erosion written so that they could read it. They stood above the falls and looked down into vastness. They stood below and looked up into tremendous beauty. They watched where the pixies had mixed their paints in the paint pots. They looked down into pools to see fire below the water, or deeps lined with jewels.

Not only had the kind government provided the most varied opportunities for the most extended researches into the secrets of nature, and skilled guidance into the bargain, it had remembered that every good school must have extra-curricular activities. So every evening there was the party for the bears, with refreshments provided for all—the bears. Even sitting within the heavy iron fence, with several businesslike-looking rangers on guard near by, the illusion of being a part of wild life was very real. As the shadows lengthened, slowly emerging from the shadows of the forest came those other shadows. Moving cautiously toward the food they came. The big old greedy, the little round timid, the lanky obstreperous half-grown, all came to dinner. The Boy was the first to see the Grizzly Mother with her four cubs at the edge of the forest. The Girl was the one who shuddered when two brown bears fought for the same bit. Everyone there wanted to help the baby brown bear who climbed up onto the fence for fun and couldn't get down again.

*First Saturday the Explorers' High School will hold its classes in Very Early America, in the time of Sally Mann Verde and heard the songs of the French Voyageurs as they paddled up the bayous of the lower Mississippi. Will you be there?*

## Native Interests Expressed

### In Drawings by Children Of Netherlands India

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Amsterdam

Drawing, one of the earliest means used by human beings for expressing thoughts in visible signs, is a universal language in which little children, independent of race, language or climate, express themselves in a remarkably uniform way. It has been proved by extensive studies that the drawings by children before school age are very similar, whether the child comes from Holland or from India. The scenery or the country apparently does not influence the child's first scribblings in the primitive sign language. They all draw primitive figures, animals or houses which have little resemblance to reality.

A writer in De Haagsche Post recently explained that in this period the child draws only from its own imagination, and draws people, animals and objects as he pictures them, not as they are. The child, therefore, often only depicts some salient characteristic, as, for instance, the four legs and the tail of an animal. At a later stage, the child uses actual objects for his patterns, but that is usually only the case after he has received his first drawing lessons at school.

**Choice of Subject Is Characteristic**

At this point the difference between drawings by boys and by girls becomes delightfully apparent, and their subjects discuss clearly the nature of the child's milieu and country. At school age, most boys develop a preference for ships, and such technical subjects, while the girls are likely to prefer flowers, houses and objects belonging to the home. (In schools where there is no marked difference made between "boys'" interests and "girls'" interests, girls are found drawing ships and planes and boys are likely to draw flowers and houses. We have seen this borne out many times.—Editor.) During school age, surroundings have a strong influence on the drawings of the child. Before this period it made little difference whether the child lived in the country or in the town, in the tropics or in polar regions. But as soon as the school child is left a free hand to choose his subject, town children pay more attention to vehicles, while country children draw animals, trees and landscapes.

So the child growing up in India will prefer to draw objects different from those drawn by the child growing up in the Netherlands. It is, however, of little importance whether the child is a European, a Netherlands Indian native or a Chinese. All of them reflect their surroundings. This is clearly shown in an exhibition recently organized in Amsterdam of drawings by Netherlands Indian children.

**Improvement In Teaching**

The teaching of drawing in the elementary schools of Netherlands India has greatly improved in the last decade, as the result of improved methods. Fifteen or twenty years ago drawing lessons consisted of little more than having the children copy the pictures on the classroom wall. There was little spontaneity or joy in it for the child. This method has now been dropped and the children are taught to draw in their own way from fancy or after nature itself. These children choose a wide range of subjects, as the exhibition of their drawings showed.

A Distinct Native Style Is Seen in This Drawing by a School Child of Netherlands India, Included in a Recent Exhibit in Amsterdam

All the drawings, naturally, bear the imprint of Indian scenery, Indian men and Indian customs and mode of living. Indian children excel in the art of ornamentation and have an extraordinary feeling for color. They fill in empty spaces with masterly dexterity and through fitting color combinations they obtain astonishing effects. The rich and colorful Indian scenery is held responsible for the manifold and rich impressions brought out by the children in their drawings.

## Cinderella Motif Wholesome

### Children's Plays Should Have It—Clare Tree Major

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Richmond, Va.

"Without imagination, you can't scrub a floor," Clare Tree Major, of Children's Theater fame, said not long ago to some of the members of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers when they were in convention in Richmond.

Almost before she arrived in Richmond, Mrs. Major, whose road companies play from Texas to Wisconsin to three quarters of a million children and adults a year, was beset by eager questions. Everybody wanted to know what plans she was making, what plays she was adding to her repertoire, and how on earth the Children's Theater manages to play to houses that more often than not are sold out.

Mrs. Major feels she has the answer. She deals in the imagination, but she keeps the facts before her. She loves children, but not in an emotional, sentimental way. She gives them just the food she thinks their imaginations should have and nothing more. You won't find any stick-up artists laying policemen low in her plays; but you'll find thrills enough to keep an audience of sizeable boys and girls hanging on the edges of their seats.

**Soar in the Right Direction**

"Children need to have their imaginations stirred, enlivened and set free," Mrs. Major said, "but they should soar in the right direction. You have to remember when you take children to the theater or to the movies that the child has not the same standard of judgment that the adult has. He has not had enough experience nor lived long enough to know the true from the false, the correct from the incorrect.

"When he sees a picture of a gangster hitting a policeman (the higher power on earth to a child) across the head, getting away with the money, and living in ease and luxury the rest of his life, it never enters his head that the picture is wrong. It comes perfectly natural to him to go out the next afternoon and shoot up the backyard and say to himself, 'I'm going to be a gangster when I grow up.' He does not know that many plays and movies are made for thrill-weary people who must have the thing magnified and exaggerated.

"That does not mean that I disapprove of movies: My main objection to them is that they do not develop in children or in adults the ability to focus the thought; and they do not make children good listeners. You can carry on a conversation while you look and you can still keep up with what's going on." Mrs. Major is planning to do some movies herself.

**Likes Working With Child Audiences**

It was not by way of the Children's Theater that she made her entrance into the theatrical world. She was the owner and manager of the Princess Theater in New York and just for the fun of it began putting on a play for children every Saturday morning. New York children liked the idea so well, and Mrs. Major liked working with child audiences so well, that she gave up producing all other plays, except those for children.

Now there are five road companies that travel constantly through the winter months. Parent - Teacher organizations usually sponsor the plays, and there are always plenty of takers for the tickets.

"The child of today is a different creature from the child of even 10 years ago," Mrs. Major went on to say. "He receives a tremendous impact from the outside: the movies, the radio. He is likely to be full of facts. But facts without imagination are poor things. It is only when something you receive from the outside becomes a part of you, when you bring your imagination to play upon it that it becomes an experience. That is why I say that it takes imagination even to scrub a floor. There's the dirty floor and the mop. They are facts. It's the imagination that starts the work.

"In our theater we do seven fairy plays. One of them, 'The Sleeping Beauty,' sometimes gets criticized because it is too full of speeches. Beautiful speeches they are, and I'm going to keep on giving 'The Sleeping Beauty' because it develops this very thing I've been talking about—making the child a good listener. He should be taught to listen to beautiful reading as he is taught to listen to beautiful music. Children don't mind the lesson if it's presented just right!"

The Cinderella motif, Mrs. Major maintains, should run through all plays for children; the triumph of goodness and truth. But that does not mean that a Clare Tree Major play is sissy! Just ask any of the Richmond children who throng to see the plays her theater gives here each year.

## Why Not Interior Decorating?

### The Parent

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New Hampshire

Dear Parents:

Have you run shy on ideas for the summer vacation? Is there a whole lot of energy floating around among the young people, and no particular outlet for it? Then let me tell you of a possible solution.

How about letting the boy or girl do a little interior decorating? When our youngster was 12, we woke up to the fact that his room was rather a hodge-podge. While it was neat and clean, airy and light, that was about all that could be said for it. And the young man was very good at hand work. Couldn't we do something about it? We could and did.

The furniture was an old set, hardwood originally finished in light varnish (it was so old that it wasn't even light oak). But the lines were fairly good, and the pieces solid. We let the youngster choose his own colors, which in this case turned out to be cream trimmed with green. Then we turned him loose on the set. He did a thorough job of it, two coats of the cream, before he put on the trim. I am sure that I have seen plenty of professional painters who did not get as good results, and I suspect that the reason was because they did not take so much pains!

Then his father and I tried our hand at papering, which we had never done before. The boy selected the paper, and on it went. We were particularly fortunate in having a low posted room on the second floor to work with, so there was no step-ladder work to be done.

Next father and son tackled the woodwork. Together they painted this a lighter shade of cream. I confess that when it came to the floor the available money had given out. So father took all the odd lots of paint around the place and mixed them. I think it was the green barn paint which finally decided the shade, a lovely soft green which harmonized beautifully! Then new runners of green and white striped linen finished the room, and the youngster had the best place in the house!

Now if your youngsters are at loose ends for the rest of the summer, why not co-operate in doing over their rooms? The expense will not be very great, the experience will be most useful, the whole time will be full of fun (and working together) and the results will surely please the young folks.

(Mrs.) G. K. R.

## From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

VI

**Snails Come to School**

Alice, a little tourist visitor, dainty and fair and sweet, came one morning from her fashionable hotel on Grand Avenue bringing, with beaming satisfaction, a quart of snails! She had begged them from the gardener of one of the beautiful places on the way. I imagine that he was not loath to part with them.

"Oh, give me one, give me one," the children begged. From the squirming mass she doled out one to each reaching hand. While the children were watching them trail their slimy bodies over hands and tables our art teacher came in. With quick appreciation of the situation, she seized clay, divided it among the children and with them modeled the snails while the creatures crawled about. Not an easy thing to model a snail. Try it sometime and see. At noon, with the children begging for more snails, Alice resolutely gathered her treasures all up and took them home. I've often wondered what reception they received at her hotel with its beautiful gardens.

Another funny snail picture I saw one day was that of some boys with snails on which they had balanced tiny celuloid figures. The snails with their gallant riders were creeping about the table, while the bright-eyed boys guarded their steeds from the table edge.

Oh, a teacher who doesn't like nature study misses a lot of fun.

"MISS IMELDA"

A Saturday Column

## Teaching and Its Rewards

No true teacher can maintain a trivial attitude toward life. This fact in itself makes teaching one of the great vocations. It provides for the teacher an idealism that not only sustains him, but through him sustains society as well. A teacher's close connection with ever-confident and ever-optimistic youth places him at once at the fountain head of all progress. Through contact with the ambitions of those having achievement ahead of them he develops a discriminating appreciation for the fine things of life. The consuming jealousies that drag some to the depths of despair pass him by, for his is the task of giving to others the guiding inspiration that carries them to success. His reward is the success of those he inspires and his compensation is the inspiration that comes with such a reward.—From "The Saturday Letters," by Raymond E. Manchester. (Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio: The F. W. Orth Company.)

## Function of Education

The little volume, entitled "The Unique Function of Education in American Democracy," issued by the Educational Policies Commission in February, is being enthusiastically received. It was prepared in collaboration with Charles A. Beard and was written not only for the profession but for the lay public. It is attractively illustrated by Hendrik Willem Van Loon. Complimentary copies were sent to all consultant members of the commission. The price per single copy is 50 cents. A study guide to this report has been prepared and is now available.—From News Bulletin of the National Education Association.


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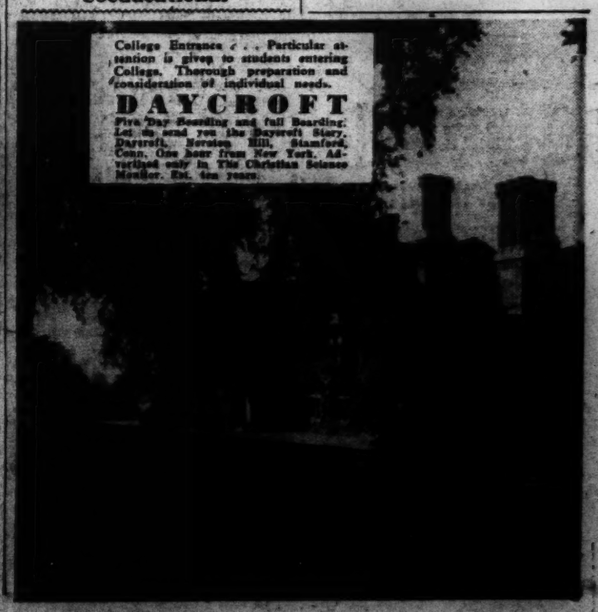
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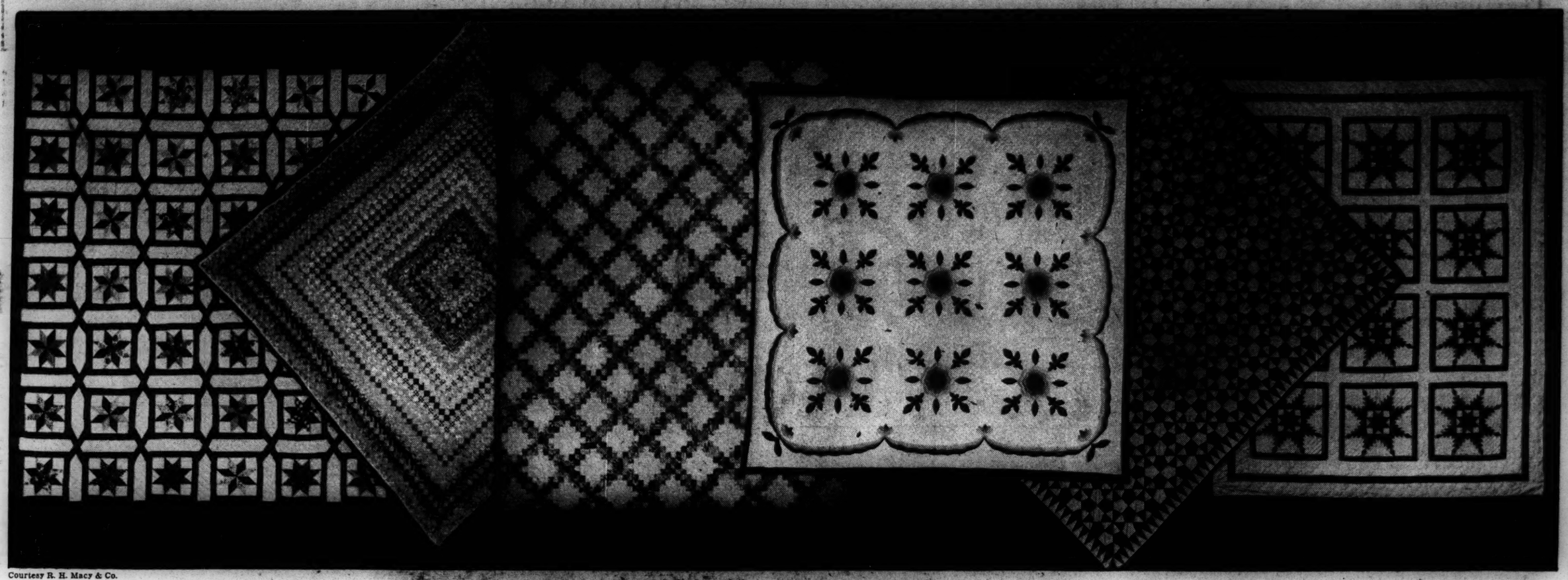
Antiques Architecture

# Home Building and Furnishing

*A Saturday Page*

Decorative Arts



Courtesy R. H. Macy & Co.

**It may be generally thought that the making of fine patchwork quilts was an occupation of our ancestors, but not one of the present day. The current display at R. H. Macy & Co. in New York proves otherwise, for many if not all which they show are recent work. The six examples pictured above suggest the diversity of types and their names indicate the old-time origin of the craft. Starting at the left, the names of the patterns are as follows: The Star of Le Moyne; Ninety-nine Times Around the World; Double Irish Chain; Rose of Sharon (appliqué); Hearts and Gizzards; Feathered Star.**

## Patchwork Quilts for 1937

By Helen Johnson Keyes

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Because they are intensely personal and intensely feminine, patchwork quilts interest us much. From the standpoint and with the skill of women, they represent a craft that commemorates precious events in our national history, and also the intimate scenes and occurrences in everyday life. We examine them, whatever their period, as we do letters and diaries, to discover attitudes and character.

Supporting this appeal, so romantic in flavor, is the purely aesthetic appeal made by the amazing beauty of the coverlets. Amazing, because they are, with few exceptions, the work of women untrained in the canons of design, yet were they masters of dynamic symmetry they could hardly compose better.

Unschooled, in many cases, in those laws which text books on geometry demonstrate, these workers nevertheless use geometric forms in compositions incredibly complex and almost invariably achieve perfectly the conception with which they set out.

These reflections have been inspired by a valuable collection of contemporary examples from the south and west of the United States. They were collected for R. H. Macy and Co. by their buyer of bed coverings who says that the adventure was one of the most exciting in her experience.

This purveyor of decorative bedding, who had watched the amusing adaptability to environment exhibited by these quilts, began to wonder what the women of today are like who sew into their versions of the old patches and appliqués, characteristics so remarkable.

Preliminary studies prepared her to identify 200 basic patterns and to recognize a great number of offshoots from these parent designs.

The acquistion of such knowledge seems a colossal undertaking and so a great extent it is, indeed, the result of committing to one's visual memory 200 images and associating with each its name. But the achievement can be facilitated by classifying designs into fundamental shapes, such as squares, triangles, diamonds.

Attributing correct names to patterns is also a feat of memory, for the patterns are so abstract that in very few instances do they announce their names by their appearance. This fact finds expression in the variety of names given to one pattern in different localities and historic periods. To illustrate this trend we are placing in one column eight original names of patterns that appear locally under the names in the second column.

| | |
|---|---|
| Star of Le Moyne | Lemon Star |
| Flying Clouds | Four Frogs |
| Philadelphia Pavement | Duck and Ducklings |
| Anvil | Swallow |
| Wheel of Fortune | Road to California |
| Bear's Paw | |
| Duck's Foot, also Hand of Friendship | |
| Harvest Sun | Ship's Wheel |
| Rock Glen | Lost Ship |

The Macy collection includes about 80 patterns. We find the Rose of Sharon in various interpretations; the Star of Le Moyne and its offshoots, all eight-pointed, such as The Carpenter's Wheel, The Texas Star, The Star of Bethlehem; The Peony, and others. And we gaze sentimentally at Grandmother's Flower Garden, The Double Wedding Ring, The Dresden Plate, and innumerable other designs familiar to the student of quilts. And after examing them one is ready to credit the statement, authoritatively made, that patchwork stitchery is more beautiful today than ever, and that colors are now more often attractively combined.

Examples of piecing and of appliqué are about equally divided in the collection and the quilting is astonishingly intricate and graceful, although in the majority of cases it was done by the maker of the quilt, not entrusted, as is so often the case in contemporary work, to women who specialize in this technique.

Elegance is expressed by quilters in terms of the number of spools used. Each spool has one hundred yards of thread and the coverlet which has emptied 20 spools is spoken of with very great respect. In olden days the criterion seems to have been the number of pieces employed and we have a record of one which contained 30,000 such segments.

Patchwork covers, when quilted, wash well. The stitching holds the batting firmly throughout the ordeal of careful laundry operations.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## Architects Look at Your House

By Hugh Stubbins and Marc Peter

Fourth of Twelve Saturday Articles to Appear Weekly on This Page

To look at your house is really to look at you. For your architect should be like your tailor; he should size you up well before he cuts a suit for you.

Your architect should ask you a great many questions. A list of them here would be tedious and would quickly outgrow the size of this article. But, you can help him, and yourself, too, if you jot down on a piece of paper all the facts about yourself and your family.

It is a fascinating game, the most important preface to the buying or building of a house. And yet, because of its obviousness, it is the most commonly overlooked. It results in facts and not dreams; in defining what you want and what you can afford.

Begin by listing all pertinent facts about yourself, your family; your children, as to their number, sex and age. To this add your financial status, present and prospective. This determines the scale and size of the house.

Most important, state your family's activities, present and expected since children's requirements change as they grow up. Follow the activities of each member of the family one by one, from sunup to sundown.

Bear in mind in listing these activities that it is the frequency of each one—the number of times it occurs per day or week or month—that is of greatest interest to you and your architect.

Also, put down features that you would like to incorporate, such as sound-proof partitions, sun deck, hobby room, dining or sleeping porches, studio and the rest. Include features that might influence your family's habits or that you particularly wish for. They might not fit in with your present budget, but plans can be made to include them in later years, thus making of your house a growing organism.

This listing of facts about your family is your first modern act toward the building of a modern house.

Then will follow budgeting, more questions by your architect, and the necessary compromises between what you want and what you can have.

Remember, however, that modern architecture is essentially elastic, since it is the only type of architecture that can recognize and express the character of modern life.

To compromise does not necessarily mean shrinking the size of your living room in order to reduce the total cubage of your house. There are other solutions. For example, unless forced by the size of the lot, and within standards of orientation and efficiency, there is nothing unlawful or necessary about having the living room on the first or on the second floor. It is much more a question of size of family, privacy, or type of entertainment you wish to have.

The best solutions are not always costly ones. It is a matter of imagination in planning for the realities in your habits and desires. You pay your architect for this imagination and not for pretty drawings of an eagle over a doorway or of an elaborate Gothic mantelpiece.

The solution to a single one of your problems depends on many facts and on clear, straightforward thinking. The solution may have no precedent in form; or, it may take the shape of a piece of built-in furniture, or of an acoustic ceiling, or of an enlarged closet.

Your architect should be one trained in the knowledge of such devices.

In these preliminary conversations, incidentally, the man-of-the-house should have a greater participation than heretofore. Although woman has more opportunity to study the working of the house, and spends relatively more time in it than man, he, on the other hand, is trained by his business or professional life to have a valuable knowledge of the problem of the house.

To leave to the woman all the responsibility, and care, under the pretense that it belongs to the distaff side and is a wholly domestic matter, is not even a gallant gesture. It is shirking of masculine duties.

The decorating magazine idea of a house as "home, sweet home," with a lithograph of Whistler's mother hanging over the dining-room sideboard, is apt to prove a costly and uncomfortable one.

Your house is not an excuse for "tasteful" period chintzes or wallpaper. It is a shelter, a complicated piece of machinery. The value of your investment is in the plan, in the organs of the house, and not in "ye apparent olde style."

In the old days palaces used to have a room for each function. They were immense, inefficient, expensive and to run them required more servants than money can secure at present. Furthermore, even if you have a large income, is it necessary to saddle yourself with a large house, when a modern house intelligently planned and taking full advantage of modern systems of building construction, can save space, money, needless work and servants?

The house will not be as large, but it will fulfill its purpose better than the Twentieth Century Tudor Manor.

So, why not spend the difference on travel, books and theater tickets?

But, this is getting away from consideration of your list of family activities which your architect needs.

Just remember that the contemporary house is not necessarily characterized by concrete, or by corner windows, but rather by its plan, by its manner of frankly meeting present-day problems and by its method of expressing their solution.

Modern architecture is not a style, but a way of thinking.

From Collecting Old English Lustre. Courtesy The Southworth-Anthoensen Press.

**These examples show copper lustre in some of its more attractive forms and are typical of the refinement of china design that prevailed in England about 1800. As collectors' items, a comparison of their rarity might place the goblets first, followed by the cup and saucer, the salt shaker, the pitcher and the open salt. The group is from the collection of the author, Jeannette R. Hodgdon, and is one of the fourteen plates that illustrate her book.**

**Holding Elements of Modern Style, This Furniture Has Suggestions of Empire and Heppelwhite Forms**

This dining room by Barker Bros., Los Angeles, is worked out in green and cream, white and gray white. The background is very modern in its simplicity, yet shows interesting details. It capitalizes on the assumption of using the room but one hour a day by incorporating more dramatic effects than would be found in a room more generally occupied.

Draperies follow wide and narrow banded designs, stripes being a high-style fabric note this season. The cornice becomes an integral part of the room design and the side portions simulate pilasters. The specially designed dining room furniture uses inset mirrors combined with semi-opaque lacquer finish. The walls are English harewood veneers.

## The Gist of an Alluring Subject

**Collecting Old English Lustre, by Jeannette R. Hodgdon. Portland, Maine; The Southworth-Anthoensen Press. $2.50.**

Although it has under sixty pages, counting plates as well as text, it seems to hold more which one wishes to remember than do many books of five or six times its size. As the author points out, no one has yet produced a comprehensive work on this subject, "although Collecting Old Lustre Ware by W. Bosanko and Pink Lustre Pottery by Atwood Thorne are small books of much value."

In the brochure at hand she very frankly quotes at length from several authorities to summarize the story of this historic ware. This is a modest and ingratiating way to do it, though the more common one would be for the writer to try to assimilate a mass of data and to write his interpretation of it all.

Evidently this collector has ridden her hobby at so slow a pace as to give time to enjoy in unhurried fashion whatever appeared, as company or object, along the way this gentle steed walked or ambled. One guesses that it was the intelligent composure implicit in the text which led a member of Columbia University's faculty and officials of two leading London museums to give her copy important critical attention, while from a third came other friendly aid.

The last mentioned made the gratifying comment that the Buckingham Collection of the Chicago Art Institute was finer than any group to be found in England; still, most American museums give little space to lustre. Perhaps this is because it has been made through so many centuries and in so many countries; and that museums have given more attention to classifying wares by makers and regions and periods, rather than by characteristics.

Where and when lustre decoration originated, students of ceramics are not agreed, as is shown by the quoted opinions of several of them.

"None prior to 662 A. D.," says one, writing of Persia, "but widespread by 1150."

"Strongest evidence for its manufacture in Egypt as early as 800 or 900 A. D.," states another, who is unable to discover evidences of the art in Persia before 1000 or 1200.

"When and where it was first used are debatable questions, but one fact is established by the Samarra (Mesopotamia) finds, namely, that the process was fully developed in the 800's." This from Encyclopaedia Britannica.

For most collectors, it is the practice of lustre decoration in England which is of chief interest, since the products of Staffordshire are likely to include all types which they care to acquire. This use of copper lustre was definitely a revival, for it was a novelty in the English market when it was brought out in the late 1700's. No exact date is connected with its appearance, but N. Hudson Moore states that "By 1770 R. Frank was making it near Bristol and in 1785 it was made by Wilson in Staffordshire." Just after 1800, is thought to be the time when the best of this type was produced, several firms including it in their output then.

While there are numerous aspects to lustre, this author very practically places them in three groups, divisions which satisfy all but those who wish to be erudite in their pursuit of it. Copper, or Brown; Purple, or Gold; Silver, or Platinum—these are enough for usual terms. Writers are not specific in naming the metallic oxides that are used for the first two, though agreeing that copper is the major base for both, and that only a slight quantity of gold goes into the second. These oxides are mixed with some liquid and are brushed over the glaze. Then the lustred pieces again go into the kiln, too, for another baking and at a lower temperature.

Of the nature of silver lustre there is no difference of opinion. It is platinum dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution is used either as a bath or for brush work, depending on the effect desired. As a uniform and complete cover it looks like silver, sometimes even close at hand, and served well to give a table the effect of being set with the real metal.

More highly esteemed than those all-over coatings are the articles that are decorated with designs in this medium, and best of these are the "resist" examples. On these the design was painted with some sticky liquid that would "resist" the bath of platinum solution, but which would disappear when heated in the kiln. Usually the under glaze for this decoration is white or cream, but sometimes it is canary tone, and is thought much more desirable.

Very earnest is the author of this book in urging the starting of many small museums, that will permit those who live at a distance from sizable cities to become familiar with such table ware as might have been used by their ancestors in America. She believes that a good many collections, each containing a few specimens, are more desirable than are the great displays of a large museum. Their locations would make them easily reached by those who live in the vicinity, and their contents would hold few enough specimens so that visitors might escape the mixed or blurred impressions that so often follow hours spent in an extensive institution.

If this museum suggestion seems difficult to apply in a town of a few thousands, or hundreds, it might become more workable if combined with the idea of a historical society. Very modest beginnings in either sort of effort have sometimes developed into surprisingly valuable social and educational influences.

C. G. B.


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## Ideas For The Home

To those interested in improving the home this page offers a wealth of helpful ideas. They will also find the advertisers ready and willing to be of any possible assistance and appreciative of their patronage.

# Pirates at National Park—Allison Meets Hunt at Longwood—Austin Wins

## Traynor at Third Base As Pirates Invade Beehive

By Edwin Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

In town today to test the powerful defense of the surprising Bees are the Pittsburgh Pirates, whose position in the National League standing is third. The Bees, in fifth, are only 5½ games behind the Buccaneers and only 3½ away from the fourth-place Cardinals. On the crest of a four-game victory streak, the locals are favored to take at least two of the three scheduled engagements from the visitors. A doubleheader is booked for tomorrow at Bob Quinn's Beehive.

The arrival of the Pirates is marked by the fact that Manager Pie Traynor, a former Somerville boy and one of baseball's most popular figures, is playing third base again for the first time in two years. Pie retired to the cool shadows of the bench last season when young Will Brubaker made the grade at the "Hot Corner." The pilot had appeared in 57 games the previous year. It seemed they were to be his last, but unavoidable circumstances have forced Traynor to don a glove once more and go to work.

**One of Greatest**

First Lee Handley and then Arky Vaughan went on the injury list, causing the insertion of Pep Young into the lineup at second and the shifting of Brubaker to shortstop. In this emergency, Traynor abandoned his inactivity and went back to a position that he dominated for more than a dozen years. Pie was "tops" when he was a regular, and many baseball persons rate him among the greatest of all time. He was a sure fielder and a dangerous hitter.

Tomorrow's doubleheader closes the Beehive series against the West. On Tuesday the Bees move in on the Cincinnati Reds and from there swing through Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago and New York before returning home for four games with the Dodgers beginning Friday, Aug. 13.

To date this season the locals have won only four of their 11 meetings with the Pirates. They have, however, captured three of the last five.

Diamond dust . . . From Columbia, S. C., comes the news that the baseball franchise in that town, controlled by the Bees, may be sold to a group of five business men . . . Eddie Onslow, brother of Jack, the local scout of the Bees, is the manager down there . . . He would be retained, it is understood, if the team changes ownership . . . Bee pitchers have turned in 31 games in which the opposition was limited to seven hits or less . . . Lanning has a two-hitter over the Cardinals . . . Fette has three-hitters over the Cards and Cubs.

Fette's claim to the National League leadership in the hurling department was more secure as a result of Hubbell's defeat yesterday at the Polo Grounds . . . The Giants' ace now has won 14 and lost five, for a .737 percentage . . . Boston's Lou boasts 12 and three, for an .800 mark . . . Remember, Fette was the leading pitcher in the minor leagues last season . . . He may repeat in the majors in '37 . . . And Jim Turner, with nine and six, isn't far behind.

Bob Quinn and Bill McKechnie will have an abundance of trading material next winter . . . Every club in the National League needs pitchers and the Bees should have one or two to spare, if additional batting strength is offered in exchange . . . Schoolboy Rowe is through for the season . . . The inability of the tall pitcher to win more than one game has impaired the chances of the Tigers in the American League race . . . Manager Mickey Cochrane hopes that complete rest will restore the Schoolboy's arm to normal for 1938.

Arch McKain gained his fifth victory of the season for the Red Sox yesterday out in Cleveland . . . The score was 6 to 2 . . . Jack Wilson went in with two out in the ninth and stopped a threatening Cleveland rally . . . Jimmy Foxx continued his sensational hitting with a double and single . . . Jim also stole a base . . . In three games at Detroit, Foxx hit five home runs and a single, and drove in nine runs . . . He had been in a slump since the beginning of the campaign.

## Rogers Hornsby Discloses Reason For His Release

ST. LOUIS, July 24 (AP)—Rogers Hornsby, discharged manager of the St. Louis Browns, surrendered his contract, which did not expire until the end of the 1938 season, and settled his claim against the American League club last night for a sum estimated at from $7500 to $10,000.

A peaceful ending to the "Rajah's" differences with the team's owners was reached after an all-day conference in the offices of his attorney, Jacob M. Lashly.

A statement from Hornsby disclosed he was dismissed because Donald L. Barnes, president of the Browns, and William O. De Witt, vice-president, objected to his betting on horse races.

"While my contract did not forbid betting on races," Hornsby stated, "both Mr. Barnes and Mr. De Witt have objected to my doing so, but these differences have not entered into the question of my playing ability or the policies of my management. As to those features, I have had a free hand and we have always worked in close harmony."

The one-time star National League second baseman waved aside questioners when he left the conference, but his lawyer, asked to interpret the statement, confirmed that differences over Hornsby's betting activities led to his ouster.

**Riggs Seeded No. 1**

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Robert Riggs of Los Angeles and Alice Marble of San Francisco have been seeded at the top of the singles fields for the 50th annual Seabright invitation tennis tournament, opening Monday. Back of Miss Marble, the national champion, in the women's seedings were Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Gracyn Wheeler and Carolin Babcock.

## *Britain's Best —By Pap'*

DAY IN AND DAY OUT HE MAY BE A "BUNNY" ON THE TENNIS COURTS...
BUNNY
—AUSTIN—
— THE LAST HURDLE DON BUDGE AND COMPANY MUST CLEAR TO REGAIN THE DAVIS CUP
!
"... BUT WHEN THE DAVIS CUP IS AT STAKE HE BLOSSOMS OUT INTO A ROARING LION."
PAP'
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## Wilmer Allison Meets Hunt In Longwood Final

The Longwood Cricket Club's 45th invitation tennis tourney for the Longwood Bowl found Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Texas, meeting Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington, D. C., today in the final round at the Sheafe Memorial courts.

In yesterday's semifinal round, Allison defeated Gardner Mulloy in straight sets, 6—2, 9—7, 6—2. Young Mulloy showed to fine form in the second set when he battled the former national champion on even terms for 16 games only to become net conscious in the last two games by slamming six of the eight losing points into the court divider.

Extended for the first time in the tourney, Allison drove sizzling placements down the side line for sure points. Despite the fact that he dropped three straight sets, the Florida boy looked good with a powerful serve that scored him several aces, and an ability quickly to cover the back court points to a future that should be high in tennis.

In the third, and what proved to be final, set Allison seemed to decide that it was time to go home as he shot placements to the far corners and employed a short drop-shot that kept his opponent racing between the net and back court.

In the second semifinal match of the day Hunt downed Robert Harman, but was extended to five sets to win his right to the final round. Hunt, the son of an army officer, scored his first victory of the season over Harman after having been defeated in three previous matches.

The capital city youth is one of the coming color players of the courts and entertained the crowd yesterday with his eccentric ideas of dress and movements. He seems to glory in his loose manner of dress on the court and his sloppy, wrinkled hat has come to be associated with him as much as his erratic playing. His tennis is always exceptionally good or just as exceptionally bad. It looks as though he might be destined to be the "Dizzy" Dean of tennis.

Young Harman won the first set in a smooth, easy style with the final score resting at 6—4. In the second set Hunt slashed his way from behind to even the score at 5-all and then proceeded to chalk up the next two games. In the third set each one had a victory on his service until the score again reached five-all at which point Harman took over and with a final placement to Hunt's backhand corner won at 7—5.

With the score at 2—1 in sets and Harman needing only one more for match, Hunt put on a terrific burst of speed that took the next two sets with the loss of only one game. In the last two sets Hunt showed some of the finest tennis that has yet been played in this tourney and the crowd appreciated it.

After staging such a terrific singles fight, the two semifinalists, teaming together in the doubles, put on a fine show to down the Murphy twins in three out of five sets, 6—2, 6—4, 1—6, 0—6, 6—4. It was a fine doubles match; but it would appear that they will have to play a better brand of tennis if they hope to win the doubles title when they meet George Toley of Los Angeles and Vernon Marcum of St. Petersburg in the finals late this afternoon.

From what the Toley-Marcum team showed when it downed Paul Guibord and Edward Fuller in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 10—8, they will have to be in top form to win. The ability of the two to play net is their strongest point, while the Hunt-Harman combine is noted for its ability to play the back court.

**International League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 70 | 34 | .745 |
| Montreal | 47 | 49 | .540 |
| Syracuse | 47 | 49 | .500 |
| Toronto | 48 | 48 | .485 |
| Buffalo | 44 | 47 | .484 |
| Rochester | 44 | 51 | .463 |
| Baltimore | 38 | 49 | .439 |
| Jersey City | 36 | 51 | .330 |

Results July 23

Syracuse 3, Rochester 4.
Baltimore 7, Buffalo 5.
Newark 10, Montreal 0.
Jersey City 8, Toronto 4.

## The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 24—In sharp contrast to last year's record-breaking entry, which included a great group of foreign entrants, and had a total of 1118, the approaching national amateur golf championship, to be held at the Alderwood Country Club, Portland, Ore., which begins just a month from today, has drawn only 621, with almost a quarter of these, or exactly 178, listed from clubs in Oregon or the adjoining states of Washington and California.

Instead of the 210 places which the crowd made necessary for the Garden City Golf Club affair last year, the number has been cut down to 179, with six former champions, exempted from qualifying, reducing the places to be won in the qualifying rounds next week to 173. Of these, 50 places were allotted to the qualifying rounds at Tacoma, Wash., 14; San Francisco, 15; Portland, Ore., 15, and Los Angeles, 6.

**Des Moines Dropped**

One of the selected places, Des Moines, Iowa, had to be dropped, as only one entry was received, while others dropped far below their lists of the last four years. Chicago leads the lists with 64 trying for 16 places, with the New York district third, behind Portland, which entered 60, with 57 and 14 allotments, though San Francisco, with 56, has one more. The others are scattered in groups of seven qualifiers or less.

Tacoma held its tryouts yesterday and Boston will follow on Monday, to select the six allotted to the Hub, while all the others come on Tuesday.

The exempted sextet are John W. Fischer, last year's winner; Francis Ouimet, twice champion, in 1914 and 1931; Charles Evans Jr., 1916 and 1920; Jesse P. Guilford, 1921; Max R. Marston, 1923, and C. Ross Somerville, the Canadian, 1932. Other former champions have not entered, or are not eligible, as in the case of Bobby Jones.

**A Bit Far Away**

This is the first time the Pacific coast has received the allotment since the qualifying system was adopted in 1931. Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Boston, Cleveland and New York having been the hosts. Apparently it seems a bit far away for any but the most seasoned campaigners.

The constant growth of motor-boating is well illustrated by a report just issued by the Board of Commerce and Navigation of New Jersey, in which increased registration on practically all the bodies of water, even the inland lakes, such as Lake Hopatcong and Mohawk, is recorded. They are mostly small inboard powered runabouts, easily handled. Hopatcong had 763 and 816 in the two previous years, and has already more so far this season, while Mohawk jumped from 115 in 1935 to 159 last year.

**Reaches Important Stage**

The battle for the right to compete for the John Charles Thomas series for the championship trophy for 225 cubic inch motorboats, to be held on the Potomac River at Washington in September, is now reaching an important stage. The races are restricted to the 10 boats in the class that have amassed the greatest number of points in the preliminary series now in progress. At present, Grey Goose, a hydroplane of George Cannon, of New Rochelle, is the leader, while others prominent in other sections include Tops II, owned and driven by Jack Cooper, Kansas City, Mo.; Black Imp III, Dr. R. H. Hermann, Cincinnati; Miss Manteo, last year winner; H. A. Creef, Manteo, N. C.; and La Cuccaracha, Arno Apel, Atlantic City.

Now they will begin to encounter each other, and the results will play an important part in picking the candidates for Washington. The first brush is likely to be staged at Boston, two weeks hence, Aug. 7 and 8, with the following week end bringing them to the National sweepstakes regatta on the newly dredged and reconstructed course on the Shrewsbury River at Red Bank, N. J.

## *Medwick Widens Batting Lead In National League*

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Ducky Medwick's National League batting lead stretched larger than ever today, while Lou Gehrig's hold on the American League pace seemed shaky, at best, as the result of their respective performances this week.

Medwick collected 13 hits in 34 times at bat during the week ended yesterday, to keep his season average at .410, a slight drop from his .413 of the previous week. His pace-setting margin was increased, however, since the second-place rivals, Paul Waner of the Pirate and Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs, changed places, the former taking the runner-up spot.

Waner, although slumping 10 points, retained a .377 average, while Hartnett dropped 12 points to .376. As a result, Medwick's margin was stretched to 33 points over his nearest rival.

In the American League, Joe Di Maggio continued his clouting, getting 14 hits in 38 chances to hold a .382 margin and climb from third place to a tie for second with Cecil Travis of the Senators, who lost ground. Gehrig, meantime, went into a mild slump and lost eight points during the week, falling to .369.

Heaviest hitter of the week was Earl Averill of Cleveland, who traveled at a .500 clip, getting 16-for-32, to take over tenth place in the American League with a .340 mark. Season records of the 10 leading batters in each league:

**American League**

| Player, Club | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gehrig, New York | 81 | 306 | 72 | 113 | .369 |
| Di Maggio, New York | 76 | 323 | 80 | 117 | .362 |
| Travis, Washington | 87 | 213 | 38 | 77 | .362 |
| West, St. Louis | 72 | 277 | 47 | 99 | .357 |
| Bell, St. Louis | 91 | 344 | 43 | 120 | .349 |
| Walker, Detroit | 78 | 326 | 55 | 113 | .347 |
| Greenberg, Detroit | 82 | 302 | 79 | 105 | .345 |
| Selkirk, New York | 84 | 295 | 40 | 97 | .344 |
| Radcliff, Chicago | 75 | 302 | 58 | 103 | .341 |
| Averill, Cleveland | 79 | 312 | 67 | 106 | .340 |

**National League**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medwick, St. Louis | 82 | 322 | 72 | 132 | .410 |
| P. Waner, Pittsburgh | 81 | 326 | 61 | 123 | .377 |
| Hartnett, Chicago | 85 | 178 | 22 | 67 | .376 |
| Vaughan, Pittsburgh | 72 | 289 | 43 | 103 | .356 |
| Herman, Chicago | 68 | 293 | 58 | 101 | .352 |
| Mize, St. Louis | 76 | 283 | 44 | 99 | .350 |
| Jurges, Chicago | 77 | 269 | 35 | 94 | .350 |
| Klein, Philadelphia | 60 | 205 | 38 | 71 | .346 |
| Whitney, Philadelphia | 82 | 297 | 37 | 102 | .344 |
| Demaree, Chicago | 83 | 333 | 57 | 114 | .342 |

## Decker, Brookline, Wins Crawford Notch Tennis

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 24 (AP)—Robert H. Decker of Brookline, Mass., won the New Hampshire State-White Mountains tennis title yesterday by handing Anton von Bernuth, top-seeded New Yorker, a beating after five sizzling sets. The score was 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Katharine Hubbell, Dedham, Mass., and Robert Massey, Great Barrington, Mass., and Pittsburgh, won the mixed-doubles event defeating Mrs. John Jay Schieffelen, of Mt. Kisis, N. Y. and Theodore Carter of Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. Schieffelen took Esther Edwards, Bridgeport, Conn., into camp in the women's singles title fight by scores of 6—4, 6—1, 3—6, 2—6, 6—3.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 65 | 25 | .658 |
| Chicago | 51 | 33 | .607 |
| Detroit | 49 | 33 | .598 |
| Boston | 45 | 35 | .507 |
| Cleveland | 40 | 39 | .506 |
| Washington | 31 | 48 | .403 |
| St. Louis | 27 | 53 | .338 |
| Philadelphia | 24 | 57 | .296 |

Results July 23

Philadelphia 16, Detroit 4.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 6 (11 innings).
Boston 6, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 8, Washington 0.
Chicago 9, New York 6.

**Stuart and Guilford Tied**

MELVIN VILLAGE, N. H., July 24 (AP)—Mark Stuart, of New York, runner-up for the past two years, and Jesse Guilford, the Boston "siege gun," yesterday tied for the medal in the Bald Peak golf tournament by carding 71's.

## Austin Defeats Parker in Three Straight Sets

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 24 (AP)—Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin sent Great Britain's Davis Cup tennis team away to a 1-to-0 lead over the United States today when he crushed 21-year-old Frankie Parker of Milwaukee in the opening match of the challenge round, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

The British stylist, one of the world's greatest players when the Davis Cup chips are down, won almost as he pleased from the Milwaukee youngster, named to the American team as a replacement for Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta.

The result of the match had been forecast in advance for Parker does not yet rate in the same tennis class with the 30-year-old Austin.

Parker held his own with his veteran rival until the eighth game of the first set when Austin broke through the American's service after Parker had missed an easy overhead shot. Austin then held his own service in the ninth game for the set.

The Briton broke through Parker's service in the first and third games of the second set and then simply held his own delivery safe until the games ran out on Parker.

It was not until the third set that the American gave Bunny much of a fight and even then it seemed the Briton was playing just hard enough to win. After six service breaks, three by Parker and three by Austin, the British ace cracked Frankie's delivery for the fourth time in the 11th game and then held on to win the 12th, after it was twice deuced, for the set and match.

**Point Score—First Set**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austin | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 32 | 6 |
| Parker | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 32 | 3 |

**Second Set**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austin | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 6 |
| Parker | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 3 |

**Third Set**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austin | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 48 | 7 |
| Parker | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 36 | 5 |

**Recapitulation**

| | A | P | W | O | DF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austin | 3 | 37 | 30 | 20 | 3 |
| Parker | 0 | 21 | 15 | 48 | 3 |

## Bill Mehlhorn Has Two-Stroke Lead In Chicago Open

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Wild Bill Mehlhorn of Louisville, Ky., did a handsome job of taming the Medinah Country Club's number three course yesterday to take the lead in the opening round of Chicago's $10,000 open golf carnival.

Wild Bill, who has been close lots of times, but hasn't had much good fortune in winning major tournaments, knocked a stroke off regulation figures for each nine holes, finishing with 35-35—70, for the only sub-par score of a long day of shooting. More than 425 professionals and amateurs started out over Medinah's number one and three courses in pursuit of the richest medal play pot of the season—$3000 to the victor.

Mehlhorn's pace was two strokes faster than the gait of Gene Sarazen, the country squire from Brookfield Center, Conn., George Smith, veteran Chicago professional, and Henry Ransom of Bryan, Tex., over the same route and Leonard Dodson of Springfield, Mo., Ky Laffoon, Charlie Penna, all professionals, who posted their scores on the shorter number one course.

Out of the scramble with 73's came the favorite to haul down the grand prize, "Lighthorse" Harry Cooper of Chicago, slender Horton Smith and Jim Foulis, another pair of Chicago pros, and Archie Hamerick of Decatur, Ill., on the number three layout, and Sam Snead, the West Virginia slammer, and Bud Williamson, a professional from Fort Wayne, Ind., assigned to number one.

The first amateur in line was Gus Moreland of Peoria, Ill., twice a member of the U. S. Walker Cup squad, whose effort was a 74 on number one. Tied with him at that figure were Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y.; Phil Greenwald, Madison, Wis., and Bill Heinlein of Indianapolis, on number three; Jimmy Hines of Garden City, L. I.; Orville White of Greensboro, N. C.; Harry Adams of Nashville, Tenn.; Henry Kaiser of St. Louis, Sam Bernardi of Chicago, and Clarence Yockey of Kansas City, on number one.

## Haas to Defend Crown In Canadian Tourney

TORONTO, July 23 (CP)—The draw for the opening round of the Canadian amateur golf tournament at Ottawa Hunt Club next Tuesday was announced today by Secretary B. L. Anderson of the Royal Canadian Golf Club and lists 89 starters. Later entries are expected to push the field over 100.

The defending champion, Freddie Haas Jr., of New Orleans, has no assigned opponent for the starting round.

C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., seeking his sixth Canadian title, is drawn against Jules Chartier, of Laval-Sur-Le-Lac, Que.

Bobby Reight, of Winnipeg, who lost to Haas in the final last year in Winnipeg, will meet Aubrey Steeves of Moncton, N. B. Reight is a member of the Manitoba team that will enter the Willingdon Cup competition Monday, and Steeves will play for the New Brunswick-Prince Edward Island combination.

**Arie Makes Comeback**

DETROIT, July 23 (AP)—Mark Arie, 55-year-old marksman from Champaign, Ill., made a comeback today and captured the $4000 open handicap event at the international trapshoot tournament. He combined rounds of 99 and 96 to score 195 out of 200 and lead a field of 230 gunners by two targets.

**American Wrestlers Win**

TOKIO, July 24 (AP)—American amateur wrestlers triumphed over a Japanese team in the final matches of the Japanese-American international wrestling championships today, scoring five out of seven victories before a huge crowd.

## By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

**For the "Auld Mug"**

Just one week from today, weather and wind permitting, two of the finest Class J yachts that ever came from the drafting board of a naval architect will meet over the famous course off Newport, R. I., in the first of a series of best four out of seven races for that famous "Ould Mug"—the America's Cup. It is three years since the last series was held, and this is the sixteenth time that the United States has been called upon to defend the trophy since the famous old schooner America captured it from the British in the famous race around the Isle of Wight in 1851. Victory has always gone to the defender; in fact, since 1871 the challenging yachts have won only five of the 44 races held. Livonia won one of the races the first year when Columbia was disabled; Shamrock IV won two races in the 1920 series, in one of which the defender was unable to finish, and Endeavour won two races in the 1934 series. No sports trophy in the history of the world has ever been defended so successfully as this one, which is generally regarded as the most famous sports prize now in active competition.

Harold S. Vanderbilt

**Sopwith's Second Try**

This coming race will be the second try on the part of Thomas O. M. Sopwith, the famous British airplane builder. In 1934, he made his initial venture when he challenged with the Endeavour, and while he succeeded in taking the first two races of the series, the Rainbow made a successful defense by taking the next four races. That the defeat of the challenger was due more to the way in which she was handled than to the fact that the defender was the better yacht was the general opinion of most of those who followed the races. In fact, close students of yachting considered that Endeavour was a better boat than Rainbow, and to substantiate their opinion they point to the fact that in winning the second race in 3h. 9m. 1s., she established a new record for the course. This year Sopwith is presenting the Endeavour II, and those who watched her sail in European waters last year and have seen her being tuned up off Newport this month, with Endeavour as a trial horse, freely express the belief that she is a faster yacht than her predecessor.

**Third Defense for Vanderbilt**

For Harold S. Vanderbilt this will be the third time that he has been called upon to defend the trophy, and if he succeds in doing so, he will tie the record made by Charlie Barr in 1920. Vanderbilt owns the Ranger, unlike the other defense yachts, which were built by syndicates, so that victory would give him the distinction of being the first owner to sail his yacht to victory in one of the famous cup series. A skilled yachtsman from childhood, he not only knows how to steer a yacht, but he is equally skilled in handling a crew. Then, too, there is probably no yachtsman in the world who knows conditions which prevail over the course as well as he does. All of which will help in the defense of the cup. It is indeed no reflection on the ability of Sopwith to say that Vanderbilt holds considerable advantage over the challenger, due to this greater experience and familiarity with the course and conditions that prevail there. And it well may be that this will turn the tide in favor of the defender.

Acme
Thomas O. M. Sopwith

**Dimensions Are Close**

So far as the dimensions of the rival yachts are concerned, there is little difference. Each has been built to the limit of Class J rating. Their measurements show that Endeavour II is eight inches longer on deck than Ranger; but that the latter is five inches longer on the waterline. The Ranger is also eight inches narrower than the challenger, all of which would seem to be slightly in favor of the American yacht. Based on the showing which Ranger made in the trials against the other defense candidates—Yankee and Rainbow—she certainly appears to be a much faster yacht than her two rivals; but so many things enter into yacht trials that judging one of them by comparison with another is about as dangerous as judging two college football teams by comparative scores. Ranger is no doubt the fastest of the defense candidates; but whether or not she is faster than the second of Sopwith's challengers remains to be seen.

## *Tiller Talk*

With the International Cup races only a week away, yachting interest around Massachusetts Bay waters begins to lose its local tinge as some yachts aweigh anchor for the America's Cup battlefield and others cast weathered eyes over the Newport date-lined scrolls. Yes, it's America's Cup year and it's almost time for the first whiff from the starting cannon off the International Buoy.

Yet, before the tide swings into Brenton's Cove with too much rush, local regattas must be staged this week-end. Off the rocky ramparts of Marblehead, the Eastern Yacht Club holds its Puritan Cup and Cleopatra's Barge trophy races. Tomorrow the Squantum Yacht Club holds the first of its annual series of interclubs in spacious Quincy Bay. Other local club races for the many and varied clubs along the coast will be staged.

In conjunction with the running of the Puritan Cup races, the Eastern Yacht Club starts its annual cruise—this year made famous by the inclusion of a series for the three Class J boats not in the International races, the Endeavour I, Rainbow and Yankee. These races will be held on Thursday and Friday of next week, two days and one day before the America's Cup races.

Great interest will be shown in this series as it will be the first race between the old Endeavour and her 1934 rival, Rainbow, in America since those last Cup races. It will be the first encounter also for Yankee against Endeavour since the Boston sloop's English invasion last summer. These races will serve as an interesting prelude to the international races, and will provide much "copy" for space-stricken correspondents.

Chandler Hovey, owner of the Rainbow and the man who arranged the series, was not sure whether T. O. M. Sopwith would take the helm of his old craft or not. For the first time yachting experts will have an opportunity to make comparisons and to "guess" the outcome of the coming America's Cup series.

* * *

For years the Squantum Yacht Club has sponsored inter-club racing and again tomorrow this yacht club—termed the "sailingest" yacht club on the South Shore—entertains. A forest of masts is expected to rule the waters of Quincy Bay in one of the most paint-scraping affairs of the season.

En masse and ready for the war-path are those "gang-way" Indians, out of inter-club competition for two weeks and bobbing nervously at their mooring stubs. Dutch Holland with his new Hathaway-built Navaho is "Chief Sachem" these days and continues to catch plenty of "wampum." A new addition to the class will be the Redskin, formerly raced at the Wessagussett Yacht Club and now starting at the Squantum Yacht Club.

* * *

**Keel-haulings:** Already skippers around these bays are thinking of Marblehead Week . . . It will be one of the biggest affairs in years and shows definite promise of eclipsing last year's record . . . Week starts August seventh and runs to the fourteenth . . . The Quincy Challenge races do not start until the week after Race Week, but George Wightman has already made plans to keep the Speedy in drydock during Marblehead Week for a thorough drying out . . . Wightman, you may recall, sailed the Manchester I boat to the championship last year . . . The fourteenth annual Edgartown regatta attracted over 200 boats when the Edgartown Yacht Club took toll of its fleet yesterday afternoon . . . The regatta was concluded today . . .

Wendell A. Davis

**American Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 54 | 40 | .574 |
| Toledo | 53 | 41 | .564 |
| Columbus | 54 | 43 | .557 |
| Indianapolis | 48 | 43 | .527 |
| Milwaukee | 45 | 47 | .489 |
| Kansas City | 43 | 48 | .473 |
| St. Paul | 39 | 54 | .419 |
| Louisville | 36 | 56 | .391 |

Results July 23

Louisville 10, Columbus 9.
Louisville 3, Columbus 2.
Toledo 8, Indianapolis 5.
Toledo 6, Indianapolis 6. (Tie)
St. Paul 14, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 15, Kansas City 8.

**Pacific Coast League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Diego | 69 | 47 | .595 |
| Sacramento | 67 | 48 | .583 |
| San Francisco | 64 | 51 | .557 |
| Portland | 59 | 53 | .527 |
| Los Angeles | 57 | 55 | .509 |
| Oakland | 51 | 65 | .440 |
| Seattle | 48 | 66 | .421 |
| Missions | 41 | 74 | .357 |

Results July 23

Sacramento 3, San Francisco 1.
Missions 7, Seattle 5.
Oakland 5, San Diego 1.
Only games scheduled.

**National League**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 53 | 30 | .639 |
| New York | 52 | 33 | .612 |
| Pittsburgh | 44 | 37 | .543 |
| St. Louis | 43 | 40 | .518 |
| Boston | 40 | 44 | .476 |
| Brooklyn | 34 | 47 | .420 |
| Cincinnati | 33 | 47 | .413 |
| Philadelphia | 32 | 53 | .376 |

Results July 23

Chicago 11, New York 3.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.


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# The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

## Mr. Maploony Has a Jamboree

MR. MAPLOONY had absented himself from our haunts for days. Consequently I was pleased, and amazed, to come upon him, one sun-stricken afternoon, wandering over the baked terrain near the Monument where some units of the Boy Scouts had had their tents during their great national get-together, the Jamboree.

I recognized the spare little man with his civil service stoop, but his gait was eccentric, unfamiliar, and I watched him in wonderment before venturing out into the glare. His movements were vagrant, disconnected, as one might imagine Don Quixote's after the windmill episode. Mr. Maploony would start forward eagerly, advance a few paces, peer around, gaze up at Washington's Monument, pause, and then visibly sigh. It was as if he had lost something, but to the air as much as on the ground; and what he could have lost in that solarified desert was beyond me. I started out to get him and drag him under a tree. "Hello," I said. "Where have you been keeping yourself?"

* * *

HE TURNED A startled eye on me. "Oh, yes, you," he murmured and sighed again.

"What a cordial welcome!" I said. "What's wrong? Lost something?"

"Indeed I have. That's exactly what is the matter," he said and stared off towards the western horizon.

"You'll have to be more explicit, if you want me to help hunt," I said curtly. "What did you lose?"

"Oh," and he reluctantly wrenched his attention from some vision. "Never mind. You can't help. Let's go sit down."

"What *have* you lost?" I demanded warmly. "You know I detest mysteries."

He was startled back into his more usual self. "Lost?" he repeated vacantly. "I've just lost 27,000 friends. You see that tree? That's where it started. Under that little tree. See, it casts a shade."

"If it didn't cast a shade, I'd call the police," I said.

"No, no, I didn't mean that," he said hastily. "I mean I just sat down there one afternoon to listen. The Scouts from the Bahamas, from Nassau, had their tents near it. Over there," and he pointed out a barren rectangle of dried turf as solemnly as an English guide indicates where Queen Elizabeth spent a wet week-end in 1600. "If I hadn't happened to stop there and listen, I might have missed the whole thing. I might have missed the greatest experience of my life."

* * *

I WAS GROWING more and more confused, not say concerned.

"Pull yourself together, Maploony," I said. "Are you trying to tell me that eavesdropping on some Boy Scouts from the Bahamas was the greatest experience of your forty-three years?"

"Eavesdropping?" he repeated. "I wasn't eavesdropping. I was listening to them sing. It was beautiful. It was more than singing, more than just words and music, anyway. There must have been twenty of them and they were singing old songs native to the West Indies, wonderful heart-laden airs, and the combination, or maybe it was the contrast, of those rich old harmonies with their young carefree voices—well, you can't tell about it. I'll never forget it. When it was over, I ventured to speak to one of the boys and he opened my eyes to what was going on. I'd watched the tents going up and read about the Scouts coming from everywhere and how much they were going to eat and all that, and thought nothing about it. It was to be just another convention, I supposed, and I naturally planned to stay indoors. And to think I might have missed it! I do hope you saw something of the Jamboree."

"I drove around one evening," I said. "Someone must have done a bit of planning."

* * *

"A BIT OF planning! It was a miracle of organization," Mr. Maploony retorted. "Like the solar system you talk so much about. And it worked just as well. Imagine scattering 27,000 boys from here to Arlington and down the Virginia shore to the Airport and back to Hains Point and providing them all with hot food and cold water and mail service and transportation and instructions! And doing it so well it satisfied everybody!"

"I read about the 13,000 pounds of meat delivered daily, and the piles of flapjacks that made the Monument look like a toothpick," I said. "Very remarkable."

"But if that's all you noticed," Mr. Maploony went on, "you missed the whole thing and I'm sorry for you. I'm terribly sorry for all the people I've met who hadn't an idea, not one simple idea, of what was going on. I'm sorry for the rest of the country, too, if they're correspondingly ignorant. Not to mention most of the world. What was going on here, on this very spot, was something terrifically important. If you didn't realize it, I'm disappointed. You're just like the others who thought they were merely seeing a bunch of Scouts."

"Well, they looked like Scouts," I said. "I wait to be enlightened, if you're the only person on the planet who understands what was going on."

* * *

"OH, I'M NOT," Mr. Maploony said forcefully. "The boys knew. So did the Scouters, and the high command, and probably most of the persons who came in contact with all these. But you had to come in contact, you know. It's no use to talk about it. Words, words, words, words. We swim in words all day long and turn on the radio for more words at night. What does it mean to you when I say a Scout is friendly, a Scout is courteous, a Scout is kind, a Scout is trustworthy? Very little, I'm afraid. You think I am making conversation which is now cheaper than air. But if you had come down here and mingled with them, you'd 've seen these qualities in action. Those Scouts were kind to *me*, courteous to *me*, friendly to *me*. I was a stranger and they put up with my questions, they asked me to dinner and were eager to be nice. I've never experienced anything like it."

"You talk as if people usually kicked you in the shins," I said.

"They mostly don't even take *that* trouble," Mr. Maploony said. "But that isn't the point exactly. The point is that these boys, captained by men of good will, have given us a preview of a possible future. A future for everybody. Here, for those with eyes, was a blueprint for an earthly heaven. We talk and write and dream about happiness all our days. Here it *was*. A lively, forward-looking, good-humored happiness, pretty equally based on self-development and unselfishness."

"Oh, come down to earth, Maploony," I said. "Here were a lot of kids away from home, cleverly directed, and well fed. Why shouldn't they have been happy? Why read a Utopia into a camp-ground?"

* * *

"BECAUSE IT WAS the impossible before our eyes, and how few saw it! Why, take just one view of it, the way they considered others. Did Washington have to hide its furniture to keep it from being destroyed? No. Was there any rowdyism and disregard for the rights of others? No. From the disciplinary angle, this army of youth was the most orderly, the most respectable, the most inspiring, the most thoughtful convention this city has ever seen. And most of it was self-discipline, too. People *could* be like that, everywhere. And if they *were* like that, we'd be on the road to peace at last. And don't think they were solemn and long-faced about it. Did you see the newspaper they got out? *The Jamboree Journal?* Marvelous! Why, just the fun in it was funnier than the jokes in papers you buy to amuse you. If Ponce de Leon could have seen it, he'd 'ave cried out, *I've found it!* And then the individual friendships! Their influence will go on and on. And the autographs! It was contagious. After a while even I was collecting and signing."

"You?" and I laughed. "Pardon me, Maploony, but did they mistake you for somebody?"

"That's the whole point," Mr. Maploony said. "I *was* somebody for those ten days, just as the boys were. We were all lifted above our ordinary selves, were better than ourselves. Of course, I got autographs. After you've talked with a boy and he's shown you himself, shyly coiled up in himself, and you see he's just as important as anybody who ever lived, isn't it natural to take his name and address and promise to write? You never know what'll come of it all."

"Or how long it will last," I suggested. "I usually throw out my Christmas cards in the spring."

"One doesn't throw out a real boy," Mr. Maploony said.

* * *

HIS TONE WARNED me that I had teased him enough. I too had been impressed by the triumphant success of the Jamboree. I had wondered why no one had ever made me realize Scouting. I had been wakened. Yet I was totally unprepared for the tremendous effect it had made on this clerk in the Printing Bureau. Perhaps something had transpired which we on-lookers had taken too lightly. I was about to confess, when Mr. Maploony held out a newspaper clipping, and said: "Don't take my word for it. Read that." So I read:

"It may well be that, when the history of this difficult period is written, future historians in reviewing the events of our times will see in this first great national gathering of boys, dedicated to service, to citizenship and to right character, the beginning of a new epoch in the history of our country and even in the history of the world."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

## *The Fort at Agra*

GREEN clouds
Of parakeets
Fly down the red walls of
The palace. Old guards are left to
Gossip.

EMMA CHASE

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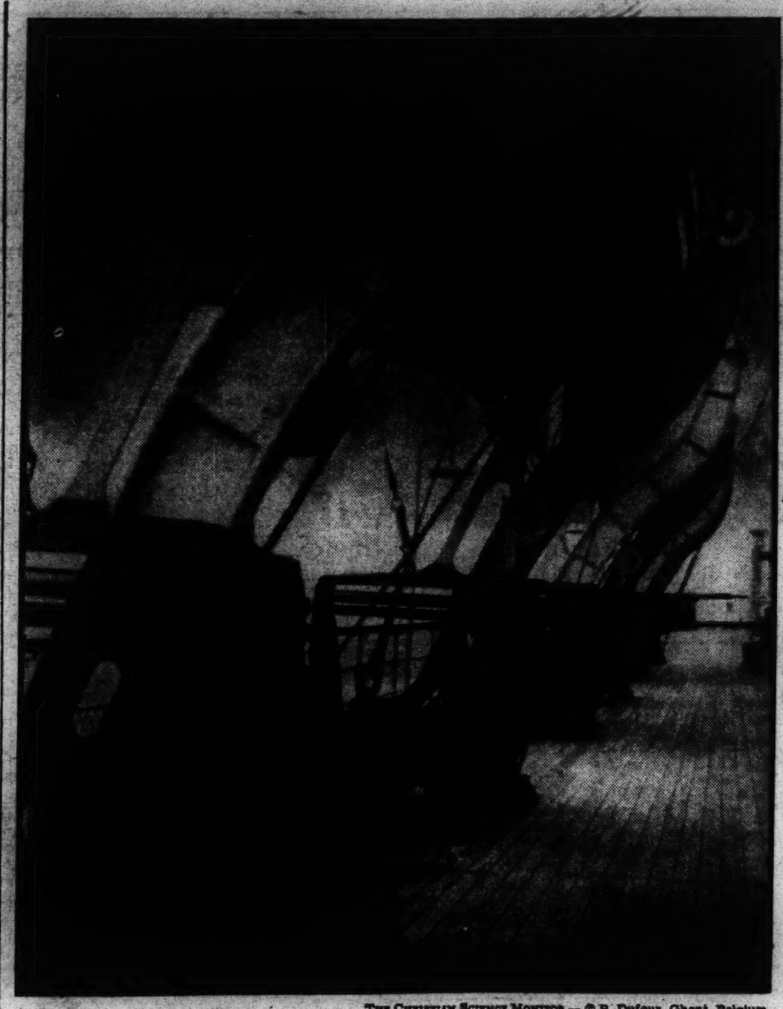

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © R. Dufour, Ghent, Belgium

"SUR LE PONT": *Davits on the Boat Deck*

THERE may, of course, be some whose memories, at the mere mention of the boat deck on an Atlantic liner, revert to davits and to all the latest scientific equipment which ensures the safety of passengers at sea. With others, fortunately at least for them, the mental associations are quite different. They are not interested in rescues and are cold to all urgent invitations to attend boat drill, no matter how alluringly summoned by a cheery bugle call. For them the boat deck is a refuge—from chatter and laughter, from steaming hot cups of mid-morning soup pressed upon them by a solicitous deck steward, from highly colored detective stories and from the plod plod plod, and the tap tap tap, issuing from the heels of those who must do their mile around the deck before lunch.

These few discriminating ones pick up their rugs and their books as inconspicuously as possible, and find the stairs or the lift to the boat deck. They hope that no one is watching and will wish to follow. Stepping out upon the boat deck of any one of the giant liners is stepping into another world; a world more bland, more still, more especially reserved for one's own delectation. Up there nobody walks the deck, for adequate space and scope is definitely lacking. Who likes to beware all the while not to bump heads against these precious davits? Who can remember to leap coils of rope or other unexpected obstacles in the path?

No. People who frequent the boat deck sit quietly, either reading or gazing into space. Who can say whether they are musing over what they have left at the start of their journey, or over the scenes and experiences toward which they are moving? No one knows. No one cares. And this fact is best of all favors. Rolled up like mummies in rugs, with hats tilted to keep the blazing sun out of eyes, these few passengers who frequent the boat deck are their own masters.

Perhaps it is the last day at sea. It no longer matters about the reading of the weather chart, and all interest in the ship's run has slipped from mind. Trunks and bags are almost packed, when one hurries for the last time to the boat deck. How can it be the last day? Where have the days gone, the days which at first seemed to drag? Why did one not make the most of the long, peaceful hours? What a pity the voyage is finished! Already the ship has diminished its speed and is gliding noiselessly through pale blue, still water—lovely as in a dream. The sun is blazing down between the poised lifeboats above the deck. There are no horrid sliding windows to shut away the breeze. Why go around to the other side to spy out the land through long-distance glasses?

M. W.

## *A Poet Thinks*

THE rain is due to fall,
The wind blows softly.

The branches of the cinnamon are moving,
The begonias stir on the green mounds.

Bright are the flying leaves,
The falling flowers are many.

The wind lifted the dry dust,
And he is lifting the wet dust;
Here and there the wind moves everything.

He passes under light gauze
And touches me.

I am alone with the beating of my heart.

There are leagues of sky,
And the water is flowing very fast.

Why do the birds let their feathers
Fall among the clouds?

I would have them carry my letters,
But the sky is long.

The stream flows east
And not one wave comes back with news.

The scented magnolias are shining still,
But always a few are falling.

I close his box on my guitar of jasper
And lay aside my jade flute.

I am alone with the beating of my heart.

Stay with me tonight,
Old songs.

—From the Chinese of LUI CHI (1311-1375). Translated by EDWARD POWYS MATHERS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Holidays

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

EVERYONE likes holidays. But have we ever asked ourselves why we want them?

Is it because we should feel deprived of something we think essential to our health, our happiness, or our future progress, if we could not take at least one yearly period of leisure from our daily work?

Perhaps some are holding fearfully to the thought of strain from their work, and have come to rely on a vacation as an all-important period for taking physical rest. Or perhaps there is an anxious desire to enjoy the summer sunshine and fresh air as much as possible before the winter months. There may be many others who feel that life would be altogether too monotonous and dreary without a brief change to look forward to and plan for, months ahead.

As long as these or similar limiting thoughts and fears hold individuals in bondage, and are clung to as a method of release from everyday difficulties, the sense of real joy and expansive freedom cannot be attained. And without some measure of spiritual understanding, however pleasant the climate or beautiful the surroundings in which the holiday is spent, no permanent relief or security from the fear of or belief in the reality of sickness, strain, or monotony will be found.

Through the inspired teaching of Christian Science we gain an entirely different concept of rest and refreshment, and the tremendous benefit we can derive from right thinking. We learn from study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, that we do not have to go anywhere in order to gain health, happiness, strength, and peace. It is a change of thought and not of place that is requisite for the establishment of permanent good in our experience. And this change is from a material to a spiritual basis of thought, from belief in the reality of matter and of human difficulties to the spiritual understanding of God as omnipotent and ever-present Life, the Father of all, who creates man in His own image, spiritual and perfect.

The prophet Isaiah must have glimpsed the immeasurable good to be derived from this mental resort from matter to Spirit when he wrote (Isaiah 40:31), "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." And Christian Science teaches us that to "wait upon the Lord" is to be conscious of His allness, of His tender love and care for each of His children; and to know that natural possessions in the reality of being are "wisdom, purity, spiritual understanding, spiritual power, love, health, holiness" (Science and Health, p. 116).

Thus right where we are every moment, whether in the office, the home, the workshop, on the sea or in the air, we can resort to spiritual thinking and the acknowledgment of man's eternal oneness with God, and immediately find renewed strength and vigor. With abundant proof of the power of spiritual understanding to overcome every human difficulty, Mrs. Eddy has written on page 3 of "Pulpit and Press," "Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion."

Wonderful opportunities for uninterrupted meditation upon the allness of God and of man's perfection and unmarred beauty as the child of divine Love are afforded by periods of spiritual refreshment. We learn to dwell in the atmosphere of Truth and Love, wherein there is no pain, no weariness, no difficulty of any sort. And as we do this we begin to find new interests and happiness in learning to look for and expect only the good everywhere. Not mere material relaxation, but an increased measure of harmonious, true thinking is necessary to give us a perfect holiday—freer, happier, and more successful hours of work for the days that follow.

A student of Christian Science experienced a very comforting lesson one year regarding holidays. For some months she had encouraged the thought that she needed to get away from the usual routine of everyday life in order to recover the strength and poise necessary to carry on her work. But as long as she held this view no occasion for a change presented itself. One day, the student realized that right at hand was the needed refreshment, and that was in a change of thinking. Quietly to realize the presence and power of God, she saw, would bring more renewal of harmony than any number of weeks in another environment with the same material thinking. Thereupon, she began to dwell upon man's unity with God, his native freedom and joy as the beloved son of God. When she resumed her work she was full of happiness and strength, and her progress increased. Within a very short time a lovely vacation was thoroughly enjoyed in the added understanding of God and of man's ability to express all the good that belongs to him by reflection.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

## Ferien

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JEDERMANN hat gern Ferien. Haben wir uns aber denn schon je gefragt, warum wir sie haben wollen? Ist es nicht deshalb, weil wir glauben, wir würden etwas für unsere Gesundheit, unsere Freudigkeit oder unsern künftigen Fortschritt Wesentliches entbehren, wenn wir nicht mindestens einmal im Jahre eine Zeit der Erholung von unserer täglichen Arbeit nehmen könnten?

Manche halten vielleicht furchtsam an dem Gedanken fest, daß ihre Arbeit sie überanstrenge; und sie verlassen sich auf die Ferien als eine überaus wichtige Zeit, sich körperlich auszuruhen. Oder sie hegen vielleicht den sehnlichen Wunsch, den Sommersonnenschein und frische Luft so viel wie möglich vor den Wintermonaten zu genießen. Viele andere mögen denken, daß das Leben ohne eine kurze Abwechslung, auf die sie sich monatelang im voraus freuen und vorbereiten können, viel zu eintönig und langweilig wäre.

Solange diese oder ähnliche begrenzende Gedanken und Befürchtungen die Menschen in Knechtschaft halten und als Weg zur Befreiung von den Schwierigkeiten des Alltags gelten, kann der Sinn wirklicher Freude und behaglicher Freiheit nicht erlangt werden. Und ohne geistiges Verständnis wird trotz schönsten Wetters oder herrlichsten Aufenthalts während der Ferien keine dauernde Befreiung oder Verschonung von der Furcht vor der Wirklichkeit der Krankheit, der Überanstrengung und der Eintönigkeit oder dem Glauben daran erlangt.

Durch die göttlich eingegebene Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft erlangen wir einen ganz andern Begriff von Ruhe und Erholung und dem ungeheuren Segen, den wir in rechtem Denken finden können. Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy lehrt uns, daß wir nirgendshin zu gehen brauchen, um Gesundheit, Freudigkeit, Kraft und Frieden zu finden. Die Änderung des Denkens, nicht des Ortes, ist erforderlich, das Gute dauernd zu erfahren. Und diese Änderung ist der Aufstieg von einer materiellen zu der geistigen Grundlage des Denkens, vom Glauben an die Wirklichkeit der Materie und menschlicher Schwierigkeiten zu dem geistigen Verständnis, daß Gott das allmächtige und allgegenwärtige Leben, der Vater aller ist, der den Menschen zu Seinem geistigen und vollkommenen Bild erschafft.

Von dem unermeßlichen Guten, das von dieser mentalen Zuflucht von der Materie zum Geist herzuleiten ist, muß der Prophet Jesaja einen Lichtblick gehabt haben, als er schrieb (Jes. 40, 31): „Die auf den Herrn harren, kriegen neue Kraft, daß sie auffahren mit Flügeln wie Adler, daß sie laufen und nicht matt werden, daß sie wandeln und nicht müde werden". Und die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß „auf den Herrn harren" heißt, sich Seiner Allheit, Seiner zärtlichen Liebe und Fürsorge für alle Seine Kinder bewußt sein und wissen, daß „Weisheit, geistiges Verständnis, geistige Kraft, Liebe, Gesundheit, Heiligkeit" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 116) natürliche Besitztümer in der Wirklichkeit des Seins sind.

So können wir gerade dort, wo wir jeden Augenblick sind—im Geschäft, zu Hause, in der Werkstatt, auf dem Meer oder in der Luft—zu geistigem Denken und zur Anerkennung des ewigen Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott unsere Zuflucht nehmen und sofort neue Stärke und Lebenskraft finden. Auf Grund überreichlichen Beweises der Kraft geistigen Verständnisses, jede menschliche Schwierigkeit zu überwinden, hat Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 3 in "Pulpit and Press" geschrieben: „Unsere Sicherheit liegt in unserer Zuversicht, daß wir tatsächlich in der Wahrheit und der Liebe, der ewigen Wohnstätte des Menschen, wohnen".

Herrliche Gelegenheiten zu ungestörtem Nachdenken über die Allheit Gottes und die Vollkommenheit und die unbefleckte Schönheit des Menschen, des Kindes der göttlichen Liebe, werden durch Zeiten geistiger Erfrischung geboten. Wir lernen inmitten der Wahrheit und der Liebe weilen, wo es keine Schmerzen, keine Müdigkeit, keinerlei Schwierigkeiten gibt. Wenn wir dies tun, beginnen wir neue Interessen und Freudigkeit zu finden, indem wir überall nur das Gute suchen und erwarten lernen. Nicht bloße körperliche Erholung, sondern mehr harmonisches, wahres Denken ist nötig, um vollkommene Ferien—freiere, frohere und erfolgreichere Arbeitsstunden in den darauffolgenden Tagen—zu erleben.

Eine Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft zog eines Jahres eine sehr ermutigende Lehre aus ihren Erfahrungen betreffs der Ferien. Monatelang hatte sie sich mit dem Gedanken getragen, daß sie sich von dem üblichen Gang des Alltagslebens trennen müsse, um die zur Verrichtung ihrer Arbeit erforderliche Kraft und innere Ruhe wieder zu gewinnen. Aber solange sie an dieser Ansicht festhielt, bot sich keine Gelegenheit zu einer Änderung. Eines Tages erkannte die Schülerin, daß die nötige Erfrischung schon verhanden war: sie bestand in der Änderung des Denkens. Sie sah, daß stilles Vergegenwärtigen der Gegenwart und Macht Gottes viel mehr zu erneuter Harmonie beitragen würde als der längste Aufenthalt in anderer Umgebung mit demselben materiellen Denken. Dann begann sie über des Menschen Einssein mit Gott, über seine ihm als dem geliebten Sohn Gottes angeborene Freiheit und Freude nachzudenken. Als sie ihre Arbeit wieder aufnahm, war sie voller Freudigkeit und neu gestärkt, und sie machte größeren Fortschritt. Sehr bald darauf erfreute sie sich mit großer Befriedigung einer schönen Ferienzeit in dem größeren Verständnis Gottes und der Fähigkeit des Menschen, alles Gute, das ihm durch Widerspiegelung gehört, auszudrücken.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## Do You Play?

A NEW acquaintance invariably inquires of me, after the exchange of names, whether I do not play the violin? If introduced by my family, the person has received hints already; if we meet on a bus, a passenger boat, a station platform, our encounter is due to the circumstance of the stranger's offering to carry one of my violins. Three violins, two children, and accompanying suitcases place a lady in the position of respectable but inevitable pick-up. Yes, I reply warily, I play the violin—but I avoid asking, Do you? If they play, they will tell me in the next breath; but if they hesitate, and are very attractive, I hasten to cement the friendship before discovering they are unmusical. This woman, this man, this stranger—what eager, irresistible response-to-life shines from the eye, is revealed in the quick motions of the body! I want to know this person. Let us talk, therefore, of books, of children, of sailing boats—but let me not permit this new-found delightful human to confide that of all songs "The Road to Mandalay" is best, or demand whether I *make* those poor children practise on those violins. Later, when conversation has discovered a mutual passion for New Hampshire hills, John Donne, and September waters under the keel, then let the person declare against symphony as against sin, and our friendship will ride roughshod over the sacrilege.—CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, in "Friends and Fiddlers" (Boston: Little, Brown).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 23-24 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1937

# New England Farmers Approve Milk Proposal

**In Boston Today**

## Dairy Vote Names U. S. as Referee

Seventy-three per cent of the farmers of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and New York, who went to the polls July 16 to vote on the proposal to acknowledge the Federal Government as official "referee" to see that the 18,000 farmer participants in the dairy business in this section adhere to rules of the game, marked their ballots for the adoption of a federal marketing agreement for the Greater Boston market, word from Washington, D. C., disclosed today.

This percentage, Agriculture Adjustment Administration officials said, was a "preliminary report" on the referendum.

With farmers and dealers fighting among themselves in the matter of prices and policies, the farmers made an appeal to the Government to take over supervision of the industry where it left off about a year ago.

A federal marketing agreement was drafted and presented to the farmers for their approval. A two-thirds vote was needed to put the agreement into effect.

## Arlington Plans New Street Work

Construction on 11 new streets in Arlington will start next week, it was announced today by the Public Works Department. The town has appropriated $103,861 for materials and equipment for the work. As a WPA project the labor will be furnished by the government.

Work on rebuilding the streets, which were accepted by the March town meeting, has been delayed for several months by a ruling made on May 28 that no money could be allowed for labor on any projects where changes in private property were involved.

Approval from Washington has been withheld because land damages were anticipated on three of the streets involved, and part of a retaining wall was to be built on private property. These matters have been adjusted to meet the requirements of both parties through the co-operation of Representative Edith Nourse Rogers.

## Fall River Acts To Bar Pollution Of Water Supply

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 24—Swimming and laundering in reservoirs supplying Fall River with drinking water is being frowned upon by the reservoir commissioners.

They have ordered watchmen to scan the shores of Watuppa Pond more often and more closely, and have sought the assistance of state police.

The statutes provide for a fine of $500 and long term imprisonment for each offense of this kind, and the commission is determined to press prosecutions.

The state board of health informed the commission recently that its inspectors have observed laundry work in progress in the reservoir, and that they also met groups of youngsters in bathing suits—which though not wet, did not give the impression of having been donned merely for sun bathing.

## Cambridge Patrol Squad Announced

A special patrol squad was organized in Cambridge today by Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy to tour the city and guard homes vacated during the summer months and to check on idle industrial plants.

A series of burglaries during the last fortnight, in which private residences have been ransacked as well as business establishments, of property ranging from valuables to plumbing and electric light fixtures, has necessitated this special action, Chief Leahy said.

One of the cases reported this week was an attempt to enter the two-car garage on the estate of Governor Hurley.

## Brookline Adds To Its Equipment

Antiquated equipment and furnishings in the office of Town Clerk Arthur J. Shinners in the Bookline Town Tall, which have been in constant use for more than 30 years, were replaced this week with the most modern accessories available for records and filing systems.

The old equipment compelled the clerks to climb high ladders to reach certain files. The wooden door on the storage vault, long condemned, has given way to a two-ton steel door, one of the first of its type to be installed in New England. A feature of this door makes it impossible for one to be locked in the vault. Changes will also be made in the interior of the vault within a short time.

## Lightship Repair Near Completion

Extensive repairs and alterations being made on the United States lightship Relief, No. 85, which have been going on for more than four months at a cost of $88,000, will be completed this week, officials at the Quincy Dry Dock stated today.

Alterations included the construction of two decks, installation of new boilers, new water heaters, a deck house, new oil and water tanks and two new generators. Two new engines were also installed to operate the compressors.

The vessel is kept at East Boston and is used for relieving lightships along the New England coast.

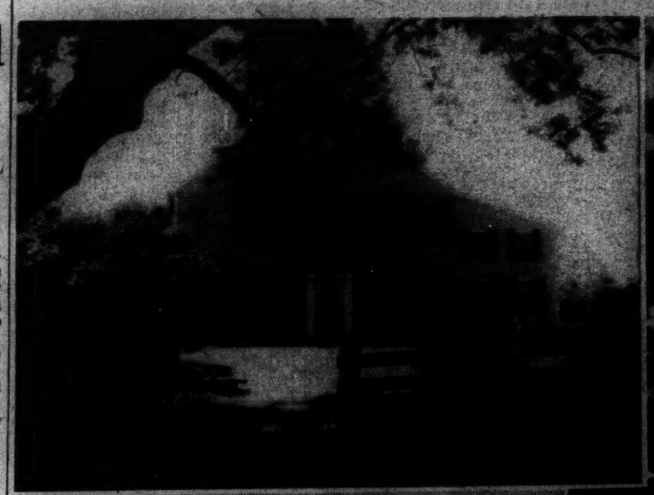
## New York Reopens Judge Crater Case

BELGRADE LAKES, Maine, July 24 (AP)—James T. Neary, assistant district attorney of New York, arrived today to interview Mrs. Stella Crater concerning the mysterious disappearance seven years ago of her husband, Judge Joseph Force Crater.

Declaring additional questioning would "do no good," Mrs. Crater said yesterday that "if there had been anything I had known or anything I could have done in the past seven years, I certainly would have acted to assist in locating my husband."

New York authorities reopened the case after published reports credited Mrs. Crater with saying she believed her husband was murdered. However, she denied she had "mentioned murder" in connection with his disappearance Aug. 6, 1930, several nights after he had left the Crater summer home here.

## Luscious Blueberry Pies Are Born Here



By Walter S. Jordan, Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Houston, Blueberry Growers, Hanover, Mass. Cultivated Blueberries on the Houston Farm

A Handful of Blueberries Fresh From the Bush

Single Cluster Filling Hand of Girl Picker

## All Bath Ready for Trek To See Ranger Defend Cup

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BATH, Maine, July 24—As excitement increases each day, this quaint, rock-ledged, boat-building town, filled with sea-faring men who shout "Ranger" from morning until night, prepares to pack bags and trunks for an "en masse" trek to Newport next week.

Some 300 yacht racing enthusiasts, mostly workmen who helped build the Ranger at the Bath Iron Works this past winter, are ready to watch "their" boat defeat the English invading craft, Endeavour II, in the international America's Cup contest. The races are scheduled to start next Saturday.

Probably no other town its size would have taken to the Vanderbilt Class J sloop the way these hardy sons and daughters of Maine pioneers have taken to the new defender. For miles around, during winter months, workmen came pleading daily to William S. Newell, president of the Bath Iron Works, for at least a one-day job on Ranger, "so I can say I helped build the Ranger," they said.

Harry Cook, foreman, said, with a twinkle in his eye, "We never gave an order. The boys knew what was to be done and used such endless pains in seeing the job was done to the best of their ability that there wasn't any need for an order. They love that boat and gave it as much attention as their favorite rocking chair."

And now, with the cup races only a week away, citizens of this town are ready to depart for the international series. Probably the nation's staunchest Ranger backers are found here. They plan to ride on excursion boats in watching the races and declare they are going to stay there until Ranger "successfully defends the mug."

This town, a pioneer in ship building, has kept the ship-building atmosphere and saltiness of its forefathers. Although times have changed ships from sail to motor, descendants of the early workmen welcome an opportunity to recall the city's former sailing leadership with the building of the Ranger. Such is their enthusiasm for the coming cup races.

Edged by the Kennebec River which picks up large destroyers, trawlers and even a cup boat, and carries them out to sea, where millions of waves part their bows with sea-seasoned salt, the town of Bath boasts over 300 years as a ship building community.

Bath possesses a number of skilled workers who live in surrounding communities. The Bath Iron Works today is said to be booked five years ahead with jobs that keep its plant filled with skilled mechanics and workmen.

From such a background sprang the new American "Queen of the Seas," Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger.

### All-Maine Yacht

All the Ranger's work was accomplished by Bath workmen. Even its designer, W. Starling Burgess, now has offices in the town, and resides just across the river.

The workmen of Bath who tried aluminum for the first time in screws, masts, booms and boat structure were suprised at the strength and lightness of the metal. They laughed when they were ordered to use aluminum screws for the white cedar planking of the deck but became boosters when the heads of the screw-drivers broke off instead of the screws.

## *No Holiday for Courtesy In Georgia Post Office*

HAZELHURST, Ga., (AP)—Monopoly hasn't caused Postmaster Arley D. Finley to lose his courtesy.

He advocates a smile and a "thank you" from the post office clerk for the purchaser of each stamp "regardless of the fact that we have no competition in our business."

Mr. Finley said his clerks had been doing this for four years and he believes it "makes everyone feel better."

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

## Busy Schedule Of Ship Sailings Set for Week End

**Week End Sailings**

Ocean travel took a fresh start this week end, after a brief lull, and 40 passenger and freight steamers, tankers, colliers, and "tramps" are due at Boston between this morning and Monday, one of the largest fleets of any week end this season.

All records for pleasure travel from Boston to the Mediterranean are broken with departure Sunday of the Italian Line motorship Saturnia, the season's eighth successive sailing of the Italian Line's Boston service with a capacity passenger list. The Saturnia is one of seven deep-water passenger liners visiting Boston over the week end, in addition to heavy lists by the Eastern Steamship Lines service to and from the Maritime Provinces and New York City, and other coastwise passenger vessels.

The marine parade began with arrival of the Anchor Line's Caledonia from New York, to embark 198 passengers for Cobh and Dublin, Ireland, and Glasgow, Scotland. She sails with a representative list of passengers from many parts of the United States, destined to witness the internationally famous horse show at Dublin. The Royal Dublin Society has spent $2,000,000 in perfecting its show grounds at Ballsbridge, Ireland. An international military jumping contest is to be held in which the United States, Belgium, England, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland will attempt, in friendly rivalry, to wrest from the Irish Free State Army the most coveted military jumping trophy of the show—a challenge trophy presented by the Aga Khan.

Myer Black of Brookline, assistant passenger manager of the line for New England, sails on the Caledonia for the round trip on the steamer; Thomas Coughlin of the federal customs service, is sailing for several weeks in Ireland, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Murray Forbes of Needham sail to spend several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. John Wells Farley in Ireland.

Sunday promises to be one of the busiest of the season along Boston's waterfront. Five big passenger liners are expected to arrive or sail. Early in the morning the California of the Anchor Line is to tie up at East Boston from Glasgow, Dublin and Cobh, with 292 passen-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

## *Cultivated and Cultured The Once Lowly Blueberry Enters the Patrician Class*

This is the romantic story of the cultivated blueberry.

That old Yankee favorite, which succeeding generations of New Englanders have picked wild in the fields since Pilgrim days, has been put through the botanist's whirligig and has emerged larger, hardier, and begging for an opportunity to serve as a valuable backlog crop on farms, as a nice fruit bush for home gardens, or even as a decorative shrub worthy of inclusion in landscaping plans.

As the result of 31 years of careful cultivation, the blueberry is expected soon to come into its own in Massachusetts and New England just as it has, to a $250,000 degree, in New Jersey.

There is from one-quarter to one-half inch difference in size between the wild blueberry and its cultivated brother, and many differences in their hardihood, in the way they pack and keep, and in their flavor.

How these changes came about is largely the story of the late Dr. Frederick V. Coville, botanist with the United States Department of Agriculture; Miss Elizabeth C. White of Whitesbog, N. J., and locally, to a degree, of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Houston of Hanover, Mass., and the Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment Station at East Wareham. There are others, too, in New England who have played their part in developing blueberries.

### Obtained Few Plants

It was in 1906 that Dr. Coville first became impressed that although wild blueberries were of delicious flavor, they were of small size and their production rather haphazard, of little commercial value, except in upper Maine. He obtained a few plants and carefully experimented with them in Washington for four years. At the end of that period he issued a departmental bulletin summarizing his findings.

One of these bulletins came into the hands of Miss White, who with her father operated a cranberry business in New Jersey. She became interested in the possibility that since blueberries apparently thrived in a damp, acid soil, similar to that required for cranberries, they might make a fine off-season backlog crop to be paired with the cranberries. She entered into correspondence with Dr. Coville.

Some bushes were planted in New Jersey, and for the next six years Miss White carried on experiments of her own. Acquainted with many of the woodsmen of the region, she offered payment to those bringing in samples of the largest wild blueberries, together with cuttings from the bush on which they grew.

By 1916, an even hundred superior wild bushes were thus located. Nearly every one of the original bushes was given the name of its discoverer, Miss White relates. Thus were established the "Adams" variety, the "Harding," the "Grover," and the "Dunfee."

"The fine bush," she says, "found by Sam Lemmon could not be called a Lemmon, so we named it 'Sam.' What has proved to be the very best bush of all was found by a man known as Rube Leek. Leek savors of onions and Rube did not sound appropriate for so aristocratic a bush. A happy solution was Rubel, Rube, plus the first letter of Leek."

### First Shipped in 1916

In 1916, the world's first commercially cultivated blueberries were shipped from Whitesbog. They totaled only 600 quarts, but they caused many an appetite to quicken with their bigness and luscious bloom. Inquiries began to arrive from farmers and nurserymen.

Some of these inquiries were from Massachusetts, and soon John S. Bailey and Henry J. Franklin, both of the state experimental station at East Wareham, also began to receive inquiries, so undertook experiments of their own.

It was not long after this that Mr. and Mrs. Houston entered the picture. Mr. Houston was a civil engineer with a penchant for farming.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

# R.I. Sweatshops Are Hit by New Wage Proposal

**Recommended Minimum of 35 Cents an Hour Would Drive Them Out**

**Hearing Date Set**

**Wage Board Report Is Based on Survey Showing 7½ Cents Now Paid Some**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24—Steps to end the payment of less-than-living wages to women and children in the garment manufacturing industry and to stop the resultant drain on public relief funds advanced significantly, here today.

A minimum wage board, appointed under a recent Rhode Island law by Thomas F. McMahon, director of labor, recommended a basic wage of 35 cents an hour, higher than the figures now paid to more than a third of the women garment workers of the state.

The recommendation, if adopted by Mr. McMahon and made mandatory by him, will revolutionize the garment industry here, forcing dozens of small cut-price, fly-by-night sweatshops to leave the state or go out of business, in the opinion of observers.

### Based on Survey

The board based its recommendations on a survey made last winter by the state department of labor, which disclosed that 12½ per cent of women employees of the wearing apparel industry were paid less than 20 cents an hour and 37.8 per cent received less than 30 cents.

Seventy-eight per cent of the workers in the industry here are women and wages range from 7½ cents an hour to $1.60 an hour for highly-skilled workers, the board reported.

The nine members of the state wage board, including three representing employers, three representing workers and three representing the public, were unanimous in finding that the less than 30 cents wages were less than subsistence wages and should be outlawed by the state.

They did not agree, however, as to the exact minimum that should be adopted, the three representatives of employers favoring 32½ cents an hour, and the six representing the public and the workers favoring 35 cents an hour.

Since the latter group was in the majority its recommendations prevailed and were sent to Mr. McMahon.

### Has Called Hearing

In accordance with law, Mr. McMahon has set Thursday, Aug. 12, for a public hearing on the proposed rates. If he finds that the board's recommendations are justified, he will issue a mandatory order, as was done several months ago in setting 30 cents an hour as the minimum wage for women and minors in the jewelry industry.

"There are some very sore spots in these wearing apparel industries," Mr. McMahon said last May, in appointing the board which reported today. "Obviously, such employees have no bargaining power, and it is up to the State, under the minimum wage law enacted at the 1936 session of the General Assembly, to protect them from exploitation."

The director said he felt very strongly "that there should be some point below which wages cannot drop, in order not only to protect the health and welfare of employees, but also to save employers who are paying fair wage rates from unfair competition, and to prevent taxpayers from having to subsidize fly-by-night employers."

The wage board was headed by Thomas F. Cooney, Providence lawyer.

## Worcester Steel Cases To Go to Labor Board

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WORCESTER, Mass., July 24—Counsel for the committee for In-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

# Montpelier Primes for State Legion Session

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 24—The capital city is preparing this week for the nineteenth annual convention of the Vermont Department of the American Legion, which will convene here next Thursday and continue through Aug. 31. Gov.

**The Week in Vermont**

George D. Aiken, Senators Warren R. Austin and Ernest W. Gibson, Representative Charles A. Plumley and national officers of the organization will be among the guest speakers.

The program will open on Thursday afternoon with a "40 and 8" promenade, the fun-making organization of the Legion having a big class of "rookies" to put through the initiation.

The department executive committee will meet with the convention credentials and resolutions committees on Thursday evening, and the convention proper will convene Friday morning at the City Hall auditorium. The call to order will be read by Commander Jack Crowley of Rutland and Mayor William H. Dyer will welcome the legionnaires to Montpelier. The regular convention business routine, announcement of committees and reports, will take up the remainder of the morning session.

### Governor to Speak

Governor Aiken will address the convention in the afternoon, and other speakers will include Mrs. Bernice Bromley of Springfield, national vice-president of the American Legion Auxiliary, and Thomas J. Owen Jr. of Indianapolis, national historian of the legion.

The convention parade will be held Friday evening, preceding the annual convention "frolic" at the city hall.

Donald H. Norton of Vergennes is the only announced candidate for commander to succeed Jack Crowley of Rutland. A contest is expected to develop, however, for the post of vice-commander, now held by Simon J. Godfrey of St. Albans. Henry Wilcox of Stockbridge, present fifth district commander, and Edward Vail of Chester are expected to oppose each other.

Col. H. Nelson Jackson of Burlington has announced his candidacy for national committeeman, a post now held by Col. Bert S. Hyland of Rutland. Colonel Jackson, known as the "father of the Legion" in Vermont, was the committeeman for many years until he resigned a year ago to run for Governor in the Republican primaries. Colonel Hyland was named to succeed him at the convention in July, 1936. No word has come from the latter as to whether or not he will be a candidate for re-election. Those who are well acquainted with the situation say it is probable Colonel Hyland will step aside for Colonel

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Generally fair, continued warm tonight and Sunday; except possibly a thundershower this afternoon or early tonight; slightly cooler Sunday evening and night; Monday showers; gentle to moderate southwest and west winds.

**Maine and New Hampshire:** Local thundershowers this afternoon or early tonight, slightly cooler in the north portion tonight, Sunday generally fair and cooler, Monday showers.

**Vermont:** Generally fair tonight and Sunday, followed by local showers Sunday afternoon or night, slightly cooler tonight.

**Massachusetts:** Generally fair tonight and Sunday except possibly local thunder showers this afternoon or early tonight; slightly cooler Sunday except on the southeast coast, Monday fair.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Generally fair tonight and probably Sunday, Monday showers; not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate southwest wind over south portion becoming variable Sunday and moderate southwest and west wind over north portion, becoming easterly Sunday. Partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

**Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday**

**North and Middle Atlantic States:** Showers Monday and again about Thursday, otherwise generally fair. Temperature slightly above normal beginning of week, cooler Tuesday, warmer by Thursday, and slightly cooler Friday.

**Official Temperature**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 71 | 66 | Minneapolis | 88 | 60 |
| Bermuda | 84 | 76 | New Orleans | 92 | 78 |
| Chicago | 72 | 70 | New York | 70 | 70 |
| Denver | 84 | 64 | Norfolk | 74 | 70 |
| Helena | 60 | 56 | Philadelphia | 74 | 70 |
| Jacksonville | 78 | 72 | St. Louis | 74 | 74 |
| Los Angeles | 64 | 60 | San Francisco | 64 | 58 |
| Miami | 84 | 80 | Washington | 74 | 68 |

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 24.
B—Maximum July 23.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 12:50 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 1:21 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

# *What—When—Where*

**In and Around Boston Tonight**

## Movies

**South Station Theater—**

"Haiti's Black Napoleon," "Schubert's Serenade," "Circus Comes to Town," "Sound Defects," "How to Sleep," latest news reels and other shorts.

**Boston—**
"On Again—Off Again," co-featuring Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey, 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 7:46, 10:30. Also "The Man in Blue," with Robert Wilcox, Mae Clarke and Edward Ellis. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:53, 6:29, 9.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve," Fenway: 1:10, 4:56, 7, 9:56. Paramount: 10:35 a. m. 1:30, 4:06, 6:36, 9:40. Also "The Stuttering Bishop," with Donald Wood and Ann Dvorak. Fenway: 9:46, 8:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:00, 3:50, 5:40, 8:26.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Angels Holiday," with Jane Withers, 2:00, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Men Are Not Gods," featuring Miriam Hopkins. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55.

**State and Orpheum—**
Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga," Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:20, 10:35. State: 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Marry Before," with Constance Bennett and Gary Grant. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 9:10.

**University—**
Olivia de Havilland and Ian Hunter in "Call It a Day," 2:00, 5:20, 8:40. Also "Slim," with Henry Fonda and Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:48, 8:10.

**Radio Programs**
**Page 10**

**Modern—**
"Poppy," featuring W. C. Fields. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45. Also "Midnight Madonna." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:25.

**Metropolitan—**
Shirley Temple, Victor McLaglen, C. Aubrey Smith, June Lang and Michael Whalen in "Wee Willie Winkie," 9, 11:23 a. m., 2:13, 4:54, 7:35, 10:16.

**Stage: Martha Raye in a Singin' Swingin' Raye-v-u, with California Collegians.**

**Uptown—**
"Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye. 2, 4:30, 7:20, 10. Also "You Can't Beat Love," featuring Preston Foster.

**Tremont—**
"Love Is News," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power, 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:02, 5, 6:50. Also "Heads, Willing and Able, with Ruby Keeler. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:34, 5:30, 8:20.

**Arts and Sports Events**

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition the Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesday.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

**Memorial—**
"The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda, and others. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:53 a. m., 2:54, 5:56, 8:58.

## Music

**Pabst Memorial Hall—**
Third summer concert sponsored by the Federal Music Project (Commonwealth Serenade Orchestra), Ernst Hoffman, conductor. Assisted by the American Folk Singers, led by Thomas Johnson. Harvard University. 8:15.

## Concerts to Come

**Longy School of Music—**
Open House Concert. Louise Faulkner, soprano; Marion Barker, violin; William Thompson, violin; Elizabeth Darling, viola; Russell Curtis, cello. 14 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15. July 27.

**Germanic Museum—**
Concert on the Classical organ by E. Power Biggs. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8. July 28.

**Tremont Temple—**
Haydn's Oratorio, "The Creation," presented by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the State Chorus of 100 voices. Eleanor Bieber, soprano; Eugene Conley, tenor; Melvin Crowell, baritone. A. Washington Simons, director. 88 Tremont Street. 8:15. July 28.

# White Fund Inquiry Holds Attention

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

The Finance Commission's examination of the city's George Robert White Fund dealings with the Codman Hill Construction Company has dragged along two months now into City Hall's quiescent summer, and still most observers do not know what the conclusion of the whole matter will be. Nor are they likely to—if one may take into consideration a few salient points—until Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield has his inning.

For the past week Boston has had opportunity to observe the Mayor attending the hearings in the city council chambers, taking copious notes, occasionally asking a question, but most often quietly watching the Finance Commission's special $200-a-week prosecutor, George R. Farnum, try to elicit from a series of witnesses a coherent story to the general effect that the city was overcharged for inferior work done by the Codman Hill concern for members of the Mayor's official family, who are now in charge of the money and property left the municipality by the late Mr. White, wholesale druggist.

As yet, the Mayor has not offered an explanation for his interest in the case, if any explanation is needed.

Boston voters, both those for and those against the administration, await some word from the Mayor's Office which not only would explain this display of interest, but might also include the Mayor's interpretation of the testimony given before the Commission.

There are those who view this turn in the investigation as having a distinct bearing upon forthcoming election activities. In the commission, with the exception of Chairman David Lasker, they see four critics of the Mansfield administration, appointees of former Gov. James M. Curley, whose relations with Mayor Mansfield cannot be described as intimate. In Chairman Lasker they have the appointee of Governor Hurley.

Testimony which the Mayor has taken down in his copious notes includes that given by Eliot Wadsworth, a trustee of the White Fund, yesterday. As president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and thereby a trustee of the White Fund, Mr. Wadsworth declared he thought the Mayor, as chairman of the Fund should have kept the trustees informed that bills were mounting in the Codman Hill concern's account for repairs to Fund property.

Previous testimony given by John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council, and a trustee of the White Fund, admitted that the trustees relied on the Mayor and had full faith in his honesty and integrity.

The Mayor's attendance at the hearing, intentionally or unintentionally, has had, to some extent, a smokescreen effect on the testimony given. The public interest has been transferred from witnesses produced by Special Counsel George R. Farnum to the Mayor's presence. The emphasis given by newspapers to the Mayor's attendance has also tended to that end.

Developments this week in the inquiry included the Commission's deference to Mayor Mansfield in permitting him to cross-examine a witness, Mark Linenthal, an engineer called by the Finance Commission to state his opinion and estimates on the work done and amounts charged by the Codman Hill company. This was direct waiver of Rule Two of the body's regulations permitting only a witness's private counsel to cross-examine him.

Also of particular interest was the statement by David Lasker, chairman of the Commission, a semi-judicial body, that it has continuously taken irrelevant, and hearsay testimony, with the only requirement expressed that it aid the investigation.

As the week ends, the spotlight on the Mayor has been dimmed somewhat by the outbreak of dissension between members of the Commission over Chairman Lasker's visit to the home of Judge Harold P. Williams of the Suffolk Superior Court, and the subsequent release of Thomas Flanagan, former accountant of the Codman Hill company, from the Charles Street jail. Mr. Flanagan, with William J. Driscoll, president of the company, was committed to jail for an indefinite term by Judge Williams for failure to obey the court's order to produce the books of the company.

Donald B. McCammond

# Plays New and Old at Summer Theaters

Chatham, Mass.

The William Eden Theater next week will offer a new play by William Eden, "Without Design,' which is being considered for New York production next season.

Peterborough, N. H.—The Peterborough Players, July 27-31, will appear in "Hotel Universe," Philip Barry's symbolical drama.

Salem, Mass.—Next week's offering of the Federal Theater Company at the Empire Theater will be "The Pursuit of Happiness," a farce about early New England life.

Ogunquit, Me.—The Ogunquit Playhouse next week presents "They Knew What They Wanted," a Sydney Howard drama that the Theater Guild of New York presented for two seasons.

Stony Creek, Conn.—For the week beginning Monday, the Stony Creek Theater will offer "End of Summer," a comedy by S. N. Behrman, which was well liked in New York.

Marshfield Hills, Mass. — The Marshfield Hills Theater next week offers "Her Husband's Wife," a farce by A. E. Thomas.

Skowhegan, Me.—Owen Davis, Jr., on leave from Hollywood, will have the lead in "Night Must Fall," a mystery melodrama from England, next week at the Lakewood Theater.

Mendon, Mass.—The Nipmuc Park Stock Company next week presents "Big-Hearted Herbert," a farce about the taming of a noisily conceited husband, with Louise Galloway staging the play and appearing in the cast.

Dennis, Mass. — Phillips Holmes of the films has the lead in "The Petrified Forest," next week's offering at the Cape Playhouse.

Rye Beach, N. H.—Starting Tuesday the Farragut Players will present the comedy of official Washington life, "First Lady."

Oak Bluffs, Mass.—The Rice Playhouse at Marthas Vineyard next week offers "Storm Over Patsy," a Theater Guild production of the past season.

Whitefield, N. H.—The Forty-Niners on Tuesday present "Fly Away Home," a comedy for parents and children.

Centerville, Mass. — The Mary Young Theater next week presents "The Children's Hour," with Mary Young and Mabel Taliaferro in the leads.

Newport, R. I.—Starting Tuesday the Newport Casino will offer "The Secret Heart," a new comedy from the French by Yvan Noe. Doris Dalton and Beatrice Terry are in the cast.

Harrison, Me.—On Wednesday the Deertrees Theater will present "The Prodigal Son," a play with music, and on Friday and Saturday "The Queen's Husband," a quasi-historical farce.

Keene, N. H.—Starting Tuesday the Keene Summer Theater will present "Fly Away Home," a domestic comedy, with Royal Beal in a leading rôle.

Miss Ann Leslie, Who Will Have the Part of Lily Malone in "Hotel Universe," July 27-31, With the Peterborough, N. H., Players

New London, N. H.—The New London Players offer "Hedda Gabler," drama by Ibsen, July 29-31.

Brattleboro, Vt. — The Brattleboro Theater July 27-31 will present "The Man Who Ate the Popomack," by W. J. Turner.

Cohasset, Mass.—George Fawcett, a favorite of stage and screen audiences for 50 years, will have the lead in "Excursion," a sea-going comedy, to be presented next Monday by the Shore Players.

### "Saratoga"

Stirring scenes of thoroughbreds racing down the home-stretch neck and neck include the best of "Saratoga" at the State and Orpheum. But that less ennobling side of horse racing which has to do with the laying of wagers plays a conspicuous part in the story, the last which Jean Harlow acted for the screen.

She is supposed to be the daughter of an old racetrack family, which boasted its lineage in terms of champion horses. Her father, it seems, ended his career in the debt of a friendly bookmaker. Her grandfather watched the family horses being sold. She thought for a time that she would marry a devoted young millionaire. But eventually she decided that the bookmaker-friend of her father was the man of her choice. A fortune that the latter had won from the millionaire, on the race which marks the climax of the story, promised financial luxury for their romance. Such, in fiction, appears to be the way of the track.

Lionel Barrymore contributes the most satisfying acting in the comparatively small part of the grandfather, a salty portrait despite its minor proportions. Clark Gable is in average form as a professional bettaker. Una Merkel flutters about as a track-struck matron, and Frank Morgan has one of his comic assignments as a flustered cosmetic manufacturer. Miss Harlow's characterization of the heroine is uneven and not in her most convincing vein.

On the whole it could hardly be called an uplifting film, for despite its regal traditions the turf enlists a host of less reputable followers.

### Mystic Art Association

Mystic, Conn.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Mystic (Conn.) Art Association opened the evening of July 2 with water colors and black and whites to continue through July and to be followed by the oils.

Following the method of the bee, not the clock, one notes "The White Sands of Alamogordo 1 & 2," by Charles O. Golden, those sands dazzling as snow, decorated by desert plants. Between these hangs Kenneth Bates "Souvenir of Spring," one of a number of full toned pastels of the intimate Connecticut scene resonant in color and tone. In pure limpid aquarelle, Garrett Price, in "Menensh, Martha's Vineyard," portrays sky, sea and fisherman's shacks in logical poetry. Herbert Stoops' "Island Farm" also owes its charm to sky and atmosphere.

Addison Burbank brought from Guatemala a group of papers rich in incident and color, women at their looms, upon which they weave, with ancient craft those many colored garments they are wearing.

Robert Brackman is represented by a slight pastel, a small oil still life and one of his accomplished pen drawings. Lars Thorsen's portraits of boats attract by their authenticity and increasing freedom of handling. G. B. Mitchell's Indians are also portraits of a vanishing glory.

The painters of the local scene include G. Albert Thompson, Julian Joseph, Edward Paine, Ernest H. Barnes and G. Victor Grinnell, working in both water colors and oils. Small oils are hung in the corridor which takes on the aspect of out of doors with the iron garden furniture of Lester Boronda. Here hang the batiks of Katherine Forest and Frances Hill Jones, who also shows jewelry. There are several small pieces of jewel-like pieces of stained glass by Galed Gessner.

A fine decoration is made by Beatrice Edgerly's cool green and white gourds above a carved wood shelf upon which is placed some of Beonne Boronda's small animal sculptures.

### "On Again, Off Again"

Wheeler and Woolsey, who have battered their way through more films than it is fair to count, are at it again in "On Again, Off Again" at the Keith-Boston. As partners in business, the loss of a wager makes Wheeler valet to Woolsey for the term of a year. By every ruse known to the gag-writers the latter tries to make the former give up his share in the firm, but without avail. It's typical Wheeler-Woolsey antics with vim more than finesse as the method. To those who admire the pair it counts as rowdy fun and plenty of it.

"The Man in Blue," the other film in the double bill, has Robert Wilcox, Nan Grey and Edward Ellis in a story about a policeman who adopted the son of a burglar whom the officer of the law had killed in a gun battle. Difficulties arise when the lad is mistakenly accused of a bank robbery and suspicion crops up between the boy and his foster father. But in the end, all is set right, and the youth becomes a useful member of society.

E. F. M.

### Exhibit-of-the-Week

A very interesting collection is being brought into prominence in the seventh exhibit-of-the-week series shown during the summer at the Museum of Fine Arts. It consists of specimens and objects wrought of amber.

This substance has been found everywhere in the world. It has figured in legend, "Tears of the Heliades"; it has been used as a charm; it has counted as an important article of commerce. It is charged with electricity under friction, and the name of electricity originates from the Greek word for amber, electron.

Amber is a fossil gum which existed in the prehistoric era, Tertiary period. It came from a pine tree, now extinct, which grew on lands which have since become covered by the sea. This resinous substance has imbedded in it today insects and bits of plant forms and hair, all of which are valuable for research.

Amber has lent itself to decorative use for its beauty of color and light, and for its malleability. The Boston Museum is in possession of a number of interesting ornamental and useful pieces. Included is a set of chessmen of Baltic amber made in Vienna for the Paris Exposition of 1879. Most beautiful to this spectator are some pieces which are rounded and polished and seem like solidified honey drops.

D. A.

# Institute Speakers At Wellesley Urge Value of Democracy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 24—A panel discussion summing up the work of the Institute and pointing out what individual members can do to preserve political democracy, brought the two weeks' session of the Summer Institute for Social Progress to a close today.

The five members of the "faculty," ranging from extreme liberal to extreme conservative, stood shoulder-to-shoulder in agreement on one issue: the value of preserving and extending American democracy by some means or other.

"One of the requisites for the preservation of democracy is the frank interchange of ideas between people of different occupational backgrounds," said Colston E. Warne, professor of economics at Amherst and leader of the institute faculty. "One of the healthy signs in America in recent years is the rise of open forums which bring to the same platform advocates of the most divergent social views."

# Firemen Discuss Organizing A. F. of L. Unit in Springfield

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, July 24—Springfield firemen are considering the organization of a union to advance their objective of a three-platoon system for the Springfield Fire Department.

Adoption of the eight-hour day in place of the existing 12-hour working day for firemen is sought eagerly by the firemen now in view of the recent reduction in the schedule for policemen, allowing one day off in seven instead of eight days.

Members of one platoon informally have favored organizing a union which would join the International Association of Fire Fighters, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. The second-platoon firemen will meet early next week.

While the goal of a three-platoon system has unanimous backing, many of the firemen do not favor relinquishing their collective activity through the Privates' Club, a strictly local organization. Proponents of union organization contend the formation of a firemen's union will strengthen the movement among firemen to secure legislation approving the three-platoon system.

The firemen cite the fact that they work 84 hours per week and are paid $42. The pay per hour on this basis is 50 cents an hour, while the rate for municipal laborers is 56 cents an hour. Union organization is recommended also because its proponents contend no substantial improvement of working conditions has been obtained through the existing organization for a number of years.

Opposition to a union emphasizes that the expense to each fireman would increase substantially. At present the dues for membership in the Privates' Club are 10 cents a month while the assessment for a union would be $1.

The Privates' Club has sick and death benefits and discussion of the union involves the choice between maintaining these separately as a club or transferring them to the union.

City officials for the most part have expressed no objection to a firemen's union.

### Methodists Fill High Post

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Dr. Harry Wright McPherson, president of Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, yesterday was elected executive secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, suceeding the late Dr. F. C. Eiselen.

# United Fruit Inaugurates New Service

In clipper ship days the port of Boston's tall ships carried its commerce to all parts of the Seven Seas. Today that same urge prompts shipping companies to seek out new trade routes and link Boston with ports not regularly on the itinerary of Boston ships.

Such is the story back of announcement by the United Fruit Company of a new weekly freight and passenger service, starting next Monday, July 26, with departure from Long Wharf of the steamer Limon. The Limon calls at Santiago, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica; Cristobal, Canal Zone, and Port Limon, Costa Rica.

While all these ports have had steamship connection with Boston at some time or other, the definite announcement of regular weekly sailings gives Boston a new opportunity to serve New England shippers direct, eliminating the need of trans-shipment of freight at some tropical port, or the routing of goods via some other port of export than Boston.

### Veteran Retires

Veteran worker at the Custom House in Boston—Forrest D. Hunt of Abington, Mass.—will retire on July 31, having piled up 37 years of continuous service. He entered the customs service Feb. 24, 1900, and has been attached to the division of accounts, in charge of all the routine involved in disposing of seized and confiscated merchandise by auctions. Larry Powell is to take over the duties performed by Mr. Hunt.

### Log of the Port of Boston

### Pier Unification

Significant of possible unified control of piers in Boston Harbor—now as diversified as New England's industries—is the hint brought out at the recent State House hearing before the Port Recess Commission, that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was not adverse to disposing of its piers 1, 2 and 4, South Boston, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

### Clearing of Vessels

A hitch in the recent legislation to permit passenger steamers calling at Boston for an hour or more, to be entered and cleared aboard ship instead of at the custom house, is in the process of being adjusted. The bill specified that a deputy collector should be sent to the docks to perform this work.

The solution appears to be the appointing of one or more new deputy collectors, as the present ones are unable to take on the additional duties. To the rescue comes Representative John W. McCormack, with a request to the Bureau of Customs in Washington, to allow appointment of a deputy collector at Boston to enter and clear vessels at the dock, when they arrive on Sundays and holidays.

### Rate Increases

Ocean freight rates are joining the procession of about everything else in the march to a higher plane. The Atlantic-Gulf-Hawaiian Conference announces that all tariff freight rates to the Hawaiian Islands will be increased $1 a ton and up effective Aug. 15. The Matson Navigation Co., operating between Pacific Coast ports and the Hawaiian Islands, announces a general increase in rates between these ports, effective Aug. 1.

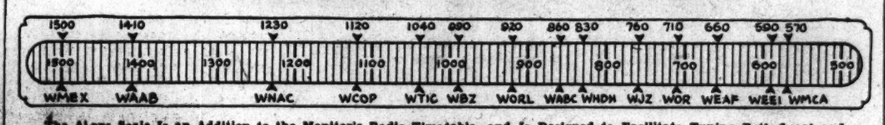
### *Harvard Exhibits Rare First-Draft Manuscripts*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 24 (AP)—Rare first-draft manuscripts of poems by America's outstanding poets of the nineteenth century today went on exhibition at Widener Libary, Harvard University.

The exhibit included works of William Cullen Bryant, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Walt Whitman.

A handwritten poem, "The Haunted Palace," by Edgar Allan Poe, also was included.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable




The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Frank Dailey's Or. | Little Show: orchestra | Musicale Matinee | Sport reports; records | Sport reports |
| 5:15 Frank Dailey's Or | and soloists | Musicale Matinee | Sport reports; records | Sport reports |
| 5:30 The Boston Hour | Herman Middleman's Or. | Kaltenmyer's Kinder- | Sport reports; records | Junior Radio Guild |
| 5:45 The Boston Hour | Musicale | garten: sketch | Sport reports; records | Junior Radio Guild |
| 6:00 News: sports review | News; Little Show | News Service | Network sport program | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 "Dance Time" | N. Shilkret's Orch. | Sport reports | Dinner concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Music; Sports Col. | News; sports; music | "Musical Roundup" | Scores; comment | Sport reports |
| 6:45 Bob Crosby's Orch. | News; sports; music | Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 7:00 Bob Crosby's Orch. | Message of Israel: | "El Chico": orchestra | News Service | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 7:15 "Song Time" | speaker; organ | "El Chico": orchestra | Happy Felton's Orch. | "Jungle Jim" |
| 7:30 Concert Hall | Jim's Question Bee | Dramatic sketch | Happy Felton's Orch. | "Wonder Strings" |
| 7:45 Concert Hall | Jim's Question Bee | Piano duo | "It's a Racket": sketch | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 8:00 Saturday Night | "Kidnodlers" | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Horace Heidt's Orch. | Popular songs |
| 8:15 Swing Club | Nola Day, songs | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Horace Heidt's Orch. | "Cowboy Caravan" |
| 8:30 Russ Morgan's Or. | Goldman Band | Robin Hood Dell Con- | Horace Heidt's Orch. | "Cowboy Caravan" |
| 8:45 sketch; soloists | Goldman Band | cert: symphony orches- | Horace Heidt's Orch. | Ivan Frank's Orchestra |
| 9:00 "Professor Quiz": | National Barn Dance: | tra, Vladimir Golsch- | "Louisiana Hayride": | Songs, Pearl Williams |
| 9:15 questions; answers | Henry Burr; soloists; | mann, conductor, Phila. | comedy and music | Olympian Orchestra |
| 9:30 "Hollywood Show- | vocal groups; Hoosier | Emery Deutsch's Orch. | "Ecstasy": | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 9:45 case" | Hot Shots | Emery Deutsch's Orch. | Stark's Orchestra | Frank Ward's Orchestra |
| 10:00 Your Hit Parade: | Cincinnati Summer | NBC Jamboree: soloists; | Mexican orchestra | Frank Ward's Orchestra |
| 10:15 vocalists; musical | Opera Association pre- | impersonator; Harry | Movie comment | "Melodic Tones" |
| 10:30 trio; guest soloist | sents "La Tosca," by | Kogen's Orchestra; | Grant Park concert | Milton Kellem's Orch. |
| 10:45 Penna. State prgrm | Puccini | guests | Grant Park concert | Al Pierotti, sports |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; Rondelay | News Service | Nye Mayhew's Orchestra | E. Jelesnik's Orchestra |
| 11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch. | Sport comment | Carlos Molinas's Orch. | Nye Mayhew's Orchestra | E. Jelesnik's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Arnheim's Orch. | Jolly Coburn's Orchestra | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Enric Madriguera's Or. | "Serenade": music |
| 11:45 Arnheim's Orch. | Jolly Coburn's Orchestra | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Enric Madriguera's Or. | "Serenade": music |

## *Sunday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10:00 Church of the Air | Studio musicale | "Uncle Bob," children's | Sunday Serenade | "Operatic Airs" |
| 10:15 Church of the Air | Russian Melodies | variety program | Sunday Serenade | Barnacle Bill |
| 10:30 Continental Music | Wahlberg Brown string | Renaissance Quintet | Tremont Temple Bap- | Talk; musicale |
| 10:45 Romany Trail: or. | ensemble | Renaissance Quintet | tist Church service | Harpers Varieties |
| 11:00 Morning worship at | News; vocalist | Talk; piano duo | Tremont Temple Bap- | Harpers Varieties |
| 11:15 St. Paul's Cathedri | Radio Journal | "Bravest of the Brave"; | tist Church service | "Musical Hits" |
| 11:30 Morning worship at | To Be Announced | children's sketch | Tremont Temple Bap- | "Musical Hits" |
| 11:45 St. Paul's Cathedri | To Be Announced | "Symphonietta" | tist Church service | The Italian Hour |
| 12:00 St. Paul's Cathedri | Southernaires: quartet | Clotilda Zappala, so- | News Service | The Italian Hour |
| 12:15 Sentimental Music | Southernaires: quartet | prano; organist | "Three Quarter Time" | The Italian Hour |
| 12:30 Salt Lake City choir | Radio City Salon Orch. | "Serenade"; popular | Italian string music | The Italian Hour |
| 12:45 and organ | concert | News Service | Italian string music | The Italian Hour |
| 1:00 News report; Sun- | Radio City Salon Orch. | Question Box; talk | Sammy Kaye; orchestra | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:15 day Musicale | concert | Question Box; talk | Sammy Kaye; orchestra | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:30 Religious program | "Our Neighbors"; home | "Dreams of Long Ago"; | Music in Many Moods: | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:45 Poet's Gold | interviews | song dramatization | soloist; orchestra | Portuguese Hour |
| 2:00 St. Louis Serenade | Magic Key: Jean Sab- | Sunday Drivers: variety | Charioteers: quartet | "Voice of Israel" |
| 2:15 St. Louis Serenade | ten; Frank Black; | show | "Songs They Write" | "Voice of Israel" |
| 2:30 "Living Dramas" | Milton J. Cross; sym- | "Thatcher Colt"; dra- | Johnny Hauser's Orch. | "Voice of Israel" |
| 2:45 "Living Dramas" | phony orchestra | matic sketch | Johnny Hauser's Orch. | "Voice of Israel" |
| 3:00 Everybody's Music: | Noble Cain's Capella | Chautauqua Symphony | Martha & Hal, songs | Operatic Gems |
| 3:15 Columbia Sym- | Choir | Concert: soloists; orch | "Just Between Us" | Operatic Gems |
| 3:30 phony Orch., How- | Relay from London | Chautauqua Symphony | Bill McCune's Orchestra | Irish Minstrels |
| 3:45 ard Barlow, cond. | Commentator | Concert: soloists; orch | Bill McCune's Orchestra | Arthur Stewart, songs |
| 4:00 Hagen spelling bee | Sunday Vespers: talk; | Romance Melodies | Radioland Orchestra | Quincy Chorus |
| 4:15 Hagen spelling bee | mixed quartet | Musical Roundup | From Great Lakes Ex- | Dance music |
| 4:30 Hagen spelling bee | "Senator Pinface and | "The World Is Yours": | position Orchestra | "Dream Time"; music |
| 4:45 Hagen spelling bee | Prof. Piggabottle" | Smithsonian drama | Exposition Orchestra | "Melodic Tones" |
| 5:00 Swing Your Partner | "There Was a Woman": | Paul Martin's Orchestra | Dick Stabile's Orchestra | Young People's Church |
| 5:15 WEEI news | drama and music | Paul Martin's Orchestra | Dick Stabile's Orchestra | Young People's Church |
| 5:30 Guy Lombardo and | Helen Traubel, soprano | Shawneetown Flood | Irving Conn's Orchestra | Young People's Church |
| 5:45 his orch.; soloists | Helen Traubel, soprano | Story | Irving Conn's Orchestra | Young People's Church |
| 6:00 Phil Harris's Orch. | Sports comments | Marimba melodies | The Cosmopolitans | Intercity Express |
| 6:15 Phil Harris's Orch. | Canadian Guards Band | "Supper Dance" | Reports and comment | Intercity Express |
| 6:30 The Chicagoans | Golden Gate Park Band | News Service | "Fun in Swingtime": | Ave Maria Hour |
| 6:45 The Chicagoans | Golden Gate Park Band | Reports and comment | Tim and Irene; orch. | Ave Maria Hour |
| 7:00 Columbia Wrksh'p: | Ernest Gill's California | Jane Froman; Don Ross; | News Service | Waltz Time |
| 7:15 dramatic sketch | Concert | comedy; trio; orch. | Griff Williams's Orch. | "Dramateers" |
| 7:30 Harry von Zell's | Werner Janssen's Orch.; | Fireside Recital: vocal | Cesare Sodero Directs: | Baseball scores |
| 7:45 Summer Program: | popular soloist | Popular vocalists | soloists; orchestra | Talk; "Pianologues" |
| 8:00 Sanella's Orch.; | "Madame Sans Gene": | W. C. Fields; Mary | Roger Pryor's Orchestra | String ensemble |
| 8:15 Milt'n Berle: music | Ina Claire, Osgood | Pickford: sketch; Don | Roger Pryor's Orchestra | Jack Ward, soloist |
| 8:30 Jimmie Wallington; | Perkins and cast: | Ameche; Edgar Bergen: | Esplanade Concert | Songstress |
| 8:45 soloists; orchestra | "Madame Sans Gene" | soloist; orchestra | Esplanade Concert | "Movie Stardust" |
| 9:00 Universal Rhythm: | Shep Fields's Orchestra; | Manhattan Merry-Go- | "Hi There, Audience": | "Five Star Final" |
| 9:15 Frank Crum'r; | Rob Howe; soloist | Round: soloists; orch. | Ray Perkins; vocalists | "Five Star Final" |
| 9:30 Richard Bonelli; | Walter Winchell | American Album of Fa- | Dance Tunes | Popular songs; orchestra |
| 9:45 Rex Chandler's Or. | Choir Symphonette | miliar Music | Dance Tunes | Organ recital |
| 10:00 Lewisohn Stadium | National Music Camp | Sunday Party: James | Kay Kyser's Orchestra; | Good Will Hour |
| 10:15 Concert: Philhar- | concert, relayed from | Melton; soloists; Tom | comedy; soloists | Good Will Hour |
| 10:30 monic Orchestra, | Interlochen, Mich.; | Howard; guest artists; | "Rhythm and Romance" | Good Will Hour |
| 10:45 Paul Kerby, cond. | speakers | orchestra | "Rhythm and Romance" | Good Will Hour |
| 11:00 News; report | Studio reports; news | News Service | "Rhythm and Romance" | New England news |
| 11:15 Gus Arnheim's Or. | Paul Sabin's Orchestra | Jerry Blaine's Orchestra | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Speedway Thrills" |
| 11:30 Jay Freeman's Or. | Eddie Varzos's Orchestra | Music; Molinas's Orch. | Rudy Bundy's Orchestra | Olympian Orchestra |
| 11:45 Jay Freeman's Or. | Eddie Varzos's Orchestra | Carlos Molinas's Orch. | Rudy Bundy's Orchestra | Olympian Orchestra |

## *Monday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9:00 Kitchen of the Air | Breakfast Club: soloists; | "Houseboat Hannah" | "Morning Carnival" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:15 Kitchen of the Air | orchestra | Household talk | "Morning Carnival" | Song recital |
| 9:30 Shopping Adviser | As You Like It; news | Walter Kidder, baritone | "Morning Carnival" | Piano lessons; talks |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | As You Like It; news | Variety program | "Charm Mirror" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch | Mary Marlin: sketch | "Mrs. Wigg": sketch | "Melody Sweethearts" | Daily Inspirations |
| 10:15 Song Stylists | "Ma Perkins" | "John's Other Wife" | Choir Loft: organ | Eve Casanova, songs |
| 10:30 Between Bookends | Pepper Young's Family | "Just Plain Bill" | "Tunes for Two" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 Shopping News | Viennese ensemble | "Today's Children" | Vocalist; organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Magazine of the Air | "The O'Neills" | "David Harum": sketch | "Get Thin to Music" | Morning Melodies |
| 11:15 Magazine of the Air | "Personal Column" | "Backstage Wife" | "Musical Edition" | Cooking School |
| 11:30 "Big Sister": sketch | "Vic and Sade" | How to Be Charming | News Service | The Gift Shop |
| 11:45 Real Life Stories | Ed. MacHugh, songs | Manhatters: orchestra | Organ recital | New England in News |
| 12:00 Davis Cup summary | News; Noonday Show; | Francis Cronin, organ | Network speaker | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news | soloists; orchestra | Mary Marlin: sketch | Network speaker | Italian review |
| 12:30 Musical program | Joe Dumond; quartet | "Singin' Sam" | Italian string music | Music; weather |
| 12:45 Musical program | Helen Jane Behlke | Studio interviews | Italian string music | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 Betty and Bob: sk. | "Harvey and Dell" | Yankee News Service | Women's club news | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 E. Crocker, hymns | Neighbor Nell | "Joyce Jordan": sketch | Agricultural talk | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Grimm's Daughter, | National Farm and | String quartet | Midday Service: talk; | Chamberlain Brown; |
| 1:45 Hollyw'd in Person | Home Hour; talks | "The Hemingways" | music | guest soloists |
| 2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes | soloist; Homesteaders' | "Musical Roundup" | Coast Guard Band | "Sweet Music" |
| 2:15 Jack and Loretta | Club Matinee: soloists; | "Musical Roundup" | Coast Guard Band | Charity news |
| 2:30 WEEI news | Orchestra | Monday Musicale | Sport reports | "Melody Matinee" |
| 2:45 "Myrt and Marge" | Home Forum | Monday Musicale | Sport reports | "Melody Matinee" |
| 3:00 Major's v'riety show | Home Forum | Pepper Young's Family | Sport reports | Organ Melodies |
| 3:15 Major's v'riety show | U. S. Navy Band | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Sport reports | "Gems of Melody" |
| 3:30 Pop concert: orch. | U. S. Navy Band | "Vic and Sade" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 3:45 Pop concert: orch. | "Let's Talk It Over": | "The O'Neills": sketch | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 4:00 Stocks; music | women's program | "Lorenzo Jones" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 4:15 The Dictators | orchestra | "Personal Column" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 4:30 "Play Days": music | Club Matinee: soloists; | Sophisticated music | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 4:45 "Play Days": music | popular orchestra | "The Guiding Light" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:00 Clyde Barrie, songs | Kentucky history | Carol Weymann, songs | Sport reports; music | Sport reports |
| 5:15 Elon Quartet | Organ recital | While the City Sleeps | Sport reports; music | Sport reports |
| 5:30 The Boston Hour | "The Singing Lady": | "Don Winslow": sketch | Sport reports; music | Sport reports |
| 5:45 The Boston Hour | "Four of Us" | Jackie Heller, tenor | Sport reports; music | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sport review | News; Little Show; | Yankee News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 Popular soloists | orchestra; soloists | Sport reports | Dinner concert | Italian review |
| 6:30 Music; sport column | News; music; sketch | "Musical Roundup" | Scores; comment | Sport reports |
| 6:45 Garden talk | Lowell Thomas, news | Dorothy Lamour | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 7:00 Reader and orch. | Hugh Barrett's Orch.; | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Breed Walker |
| 7:15 Piano club | John Gambling | "Uncle Ezra": sketch | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Radio Gazette: t'lks | "Lum and Abner" | Soloists; orchestra | Supreme Court talk | What Would You Do? |
| 7:45 Books Carter | John Herrick, songs | Campbell's Royalists | Jackie Duggan; organ | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 8:00 Horace Heidt's Or. | "Good-Time Society" | Burns and Allen; Ray | Dedication program for | String ensemble |
| 8:15 Horace Heidt's Or. | all-Negro program | Noble's Orch.; soloists | Walter Smith | "Cowboy Caravan" |
| 8:30 Pick and Pat: com- | Goldman Band concert | Margaret Speaks, so- | Dedication program for | "Cowboy Caravan" |
| 8:45 edy; soloists; orch | Goldman Band concert | prano; chorus; orch. | Walter Smith | Frank Ward's Orchestra |
| 9:00 Shakespeare Cycle: | Melodic Contrast: Al | "Fisher McGee and | Joe Sanders's Orchestra | Detective Drama |
| 9:15 "Julius Caesar"; | Roth; Jane Froman | Molly"; Weems's Orch. | Joe Sanders's Orchestra | Detective Drama |
| 9:30 Claude Rains | John Barrymore in | Phil Spitalny's all-girl | Esplanade Concert | Amateur Hour |
| 9:45 "Julius Caesar" | "Taming of the Shrew," | orchestra | Esplanade Concert | Amateur Hour |
| 10:00 Wayne King's Orch. | with orchestra | Lullaby Lady: quartet; | Elder Lichtfoot Solo- | Amateur Hour |
| 10:15 Wayne King's Orch. | Paul Martin's Music | trio; orchestra | mon Michaux | Melodic Tones |
| 10:30 "Your Week of the | Nat. Forum: talk, guest | Al Donahue's Orchestra | "Pageant of Melody": | Worthy Hill's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Week"; news; sr. | speaker | Al Donahue's Orchestra | vocalist: Henry Weber's | Al Pierotti, sports |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; "Rondelay" | Yankee News Service | Orchestra | Frank Ward's Orchestra |
| 11:15 Ted Lewis's Orch. | Sport comment | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | Sammy Kaye's Orch. | Girls' vocal trio |
| 11:30 B. Cummins's Orch. | Eddie Varzos's Orchestra | Emery Deutsch's Orch. | Jack Denny's Orchestra | Day's End: organ |
| 11:45 B. Cummins's Orch. | Eddie Varzos's Orchestra | Emery Deutsch's Orch. | Jack Denny's Orchestra | M. Ayres's Orchestra |

## *'The Monitor Views the News'*

**For Monday, July 26**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 4:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| **Shortwave** | | |
| 4:30 | W1XAL | 15.25mc |
| 6:00 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Monday, July 26**

8:30 a. m.—WORL, Devotional Service, conducted by the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings.

# *Here and There in Boston Shops*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

We're always talking about clothes in a ready-made, ready-to-wear condition; clothes that are in the shops right now, simply waiting for your approval; and, of course, your check. But there are people, it seems (at least the miles and miles of "yardage" goods would indicate that such is the case), who never even think of buying a dress all made up. No indeed-y! They're the people who pass by racks of clothes with a bare glance, or if they do favor them with a look, they immediately turn a dress inside out, just to see how it's finished off, how it's hemmed, and so forth. Because they're the people who buy up all the yard goods in the local stores, arm themselves with a good smart pattern, and go home and take possession of the living room floor, and every table within sight for all their thread, buttons, trimming and pattern books. And they love it, and no wonder. Because they're invariably making something that isn't going to meet them when they walk up the street. That is, they can be pretty sure they won't see it duplicated. (And it's pretty hard to be perfectly sure on this point, regardless of the price you pay; as we know only too well from a recent experience!) Then too, if they're clever enough, they not only make the outfit themselves, but they design it as well. And then they are fortunate indeed; because they can make what they like, and when they like it, and out of the material they like.

♦♦♦

**Dress Goods Come In Pretty Materials**

The materials nowadays are lovely . . . and the local buyers see that their counters are filled with them. They take great pride in their buys, and like to expand on the relative quality of one and another; if you're interested enough, or are familiar enough with materials, to wish to. Stores like Stearn's, White's and Jordan's keep about everything in the line of dress goods on hand . . . and if you're a sale watcher, their special buys are always worth waiting for.

♦♦♦

**Hats for Matrons Strike Happy Note**

Finding a hat for the more mature woman (who doesn't mind admitting that she publicly refuses to appear in any of the madcap hats worn by the younger set!) is sometimes a problem. That is it is unless you want to lean in the other direction. And who does, really? But there is a happy medium in matron's hats, just as in everything else . . . and this note seems to have been struck by the buyer in the millinery department of Plotkin Brothers, at 364 Boylston Street. (And incidentally right here we might add that this is the section in town where we can usually maneuver our car right into free parking space, which is something, when you're shopping for less than an hour). She seems to realise that what these women want is a hat with a note of conservative millinery about it (but with a dash of current swank about it), that will stay on their heads where they put it . . . without an elastic under the chin. Not that Plotkin Brothers caters exclusively to this clientele, but they do sort of take pride in paying attention to these needs. This department carries all the frippery the younger set wants, as well. And right now they've an attractive assortment of this corded silk material called faille (or am I wrong), as well as felt and velvet. Which are grand for right now, as well as right on into the fall and winter months . . . for $3.95. Which price allows you to indulge in more than one; which probably won't hurt your feelings any, anyhow.

♦♦♦

**Approach Made Easy To Corn on the Cob**

If you're one of those people who, like us, practically live for that corn-on-the-cob moment . . . then it behooveth us to call your attention to Kob Knobs (by Schneider). Which are tricky colorful little gadgets that stick themselves right into either end of the cob, and leave you free to enjoy piping hot corn without burning your hands. To say nothing of how you can cover it with all the butter you want, and eat it without donning a slicker and rubber gloves. In other words, it gives you nice dry spaces to grab! They come in colored catalin, with a pin-like end . . . in yellow, green and red. And they make the corn look twice as attractive; if such a thing is possible. A dollar box hold eight Kob Knobs, or four pairs. At B. F. Macy's and Jordan's.

Janet Treat.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Feature.)


*Now Open for Inspection*
THE FENWAY'S
Finest Two-Room Apartments
Completely Remodeled
RENTALS FROM SEPT. 1
*A few ready August 1*
$50, $52.50, $55 per month
Including Lighting, Cooking and Refrigeration
The Montgomery Realty Corpn.
30 Peterborough Street, Boston
Resident Agent on premises evenings and Sundays—Tel. Lon. 2576

Coming to Town?
Be Sure to Try Our
Hair Treatment
Unusually Cooling and Refreshing
Lillian J. Kane
Boston
420 Boylston St. Com. 8798

Inventory Clearance
SHOE SALE
*One Week Only*
$4.95
200 Pairs Men's Shoes
350 Pairs Misses' Shoes
1000 Pairs Women's Shoes
Exceptional values in footwear and hosiery, both Summer and early Fall models, at this final clearance sale. Sizes incomplete, so come early.
47 TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON
THAYER McNEIL

CLOTHES TALK!

# Several Indicted By Jury Studying R. I. Collections

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24 (AP)—Four attorneys, a deputy sheriff and several other persons identified with collection agencies were indicted by a grand jury yesterday, following several weeks of investigation of charges collecting agencies were practicing law in violation of the so-called lawyers' bill.

A partial report was submitted by the grand jury to Judge Charles A. Walsh in Superior Court naming Attorneys Frank H. Wildes, former City Solicitor of Cranston, R. I.; Charles S. Slocum, George W. Bennett and Miss Dorothy R. Crockett.

George A. Swanson, Deputy Sheriff Israel Chernick, David Chernick, Arduino A. Decubellis, Nat E. Dunder, Alfred A. Lesser, John I. Teder and Joseph Epstein also were named.

John J. Cooney, assistant attorney general, said that Mr. Lesser, whose home is in Boston, was owner of the Rhode Island Fire Loss Appraisal Bureau of Providence which received notification of fires over a short-wave radio set. He said the mode of operation was for a representative of the company to approach the owner of the property involved in the fire and arrange for expert settlement of fire claims.

Mr. Dunder, who is a constable, formerly had a joint office with Mr. Bennett, according to Mr. Cooney. David Chernick is a son of Deputy Sheriff Chernick and they have been operating a collection agency, Mr. Cooney said.

The lawyers' bill prohibits any but lawyers from engaging in legal activities and places rigid limitations upon the practice of law.

## *Policeman Gives Driver $1 to Pay Traffic Fine*

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—There's nothing unusual about a policeman who'll give you a ticket, but when one offers to pay your fine—well, that's the kind Benjamin Sturtz found July 22.

Fire sirens screamed as Taxi Driver Sturtz turned into Broadway. A policeman waved him to the left side of the street to clear the way.

The driver complied, but Patrolman Arthur K. Hunter, a block away, stopped him. The taxi driver explained and so did the first officer. Patrolman Hunter was adamant and wrote out a traffic violation ticket.

"I'm sorry, but I had to send you this way to make room for the firemen," the first patrolman, unidentified said. "Take this dollar and pay your fine."

Driver Sturtz told Alexander Brough, acting chief city magistrate, about it. Magistrate Brough, suspending sentence, told the taxi driver to "take that dollar home and frame it."

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Burdine's

Creators of

Sunshine Fashions

America's Smartest Resort Wear

In Florida

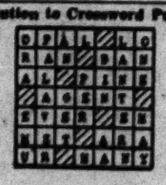
BUY YOUR ICE

from the trucks with the Orange Oval Emblem

WHEN YOU GO OUT FOR DINNER

. . . Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals. A group of these advertisements may be found on the Sport Page of this edition.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle



# *British and American Yachtsmen Contend in Mastering Winds*

*Little to choose found in refinements of construction between racing machines of challengers and defenders — Outcome proves to turn on handling of canvas in breezes of the moment, and on other skills of seamanship.*

In a few days now Newport, R. I., will be the focal point for the yachting world and for that greater host of people on both sides of the Atlantic who go down to the sea, at least in books and journals. In the open waters near-by, a week from today, two large Class J yachts flying the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes respectively will renew an 86-year rivalry for the America's Cup, which Sir Thomas Lipton used fondly to call the "Old Mug."

In the past, many varieties of competitive activity have received the epithet "the sport of kings," but today yacht racing in the largest class might at least be termed "the sport of princes"; merchant princes whose strong boxes are better able to withstand the heavy and multitudinous demands made upon them by this expensive sport. When the British challenger, one of T. O. M. Sopwith's boats, meets the American defender in the first of a series of four out of seven races, upwards of $1,000,000 will be involved.

Most of the recent Cup racing machines, and the boats have been good for nothing else, cost nearly $400,000 when fully outfitted with thousands of feet of canvas. The majority of these machines are either failures or quickly outmoded; and like toys that have lost their novelty, they are disposed of for a mere fraction of their original cost to be broken up as junk or "sold down the river." When we add to the initial cost of the boats the maintenance of crews, the provision for accompanying tenders, and the expense of bringing the challenger and a trial horse across the Atlantic, we begin to realize that the several races held off the Newport coast constitute a big business and a business from which there is no monetary return to the financiers. The show, nevertheless, is a grand one, and the majority of the races have contributed to good feeling between England and the United States.

### Meeting Wide Open

For all its present impressiveness, the leading yachting event of the world had a most inconspicuous beginning. Far from being the high light of a summer, the event was planned as an auxiliary feature of England's World Fair of 1851, the first of the great international expositions. The Royal Yacht Squadron invited the recently formed New York Yacht Club to send a schooner yacht to England. A syndicate built the America at the cost of $30,000; this is less than the price of the sails of a present-day Cup racer.

In an open regatta off Cowes around the Isle of Wight, the America finished eight miles ahead of the nearest of 17 English competitors and won as a prize a trophy then valued at 100 guineas. Returning to the United States the America syndicate deeded the trophy, since known as the America's Cup, to the New York Yacht Club, the cup to be held as a perpetual challenge trophy open for competition to boats from any recognized yacht club. Actual racing in the past has been confined to craft from England, Scotland, Canada, and the United States.

In the early years of Cup rivalry, the boats taking part were of a type of yacht where speed was not the only essential. Seaworthy and fitted with quarters for crew and passengers, they were practical boats as well as race horses. Today, scheduled races are canceled not only for lack of wind but for too much of it. Until very recently, there were no quarters even for the crew in the more modern racers. The present Cup boat, with its towering mast and deep keel, is a fair-weather boat, not to be sailed on a day with a blustering wind which a schooner of the America type would find much to its liking.

Throughout the years, experiment has been the custom. Type of boat, shape of hull, rig, all have been changed and refined. The America was 101 feet long, with a draft of 11 feet, and a sail area of 5263 square feet, carried by two masts. The mighty Reliance, which turned back Lipton's Shamrock III in 1903, was 144 feet long with a draft of 20 feet and 16,160 square feet of sail, borne by a single mast. Since the days of the Reliance, rule changes have modified the type of boat to make a more versatile yacht.

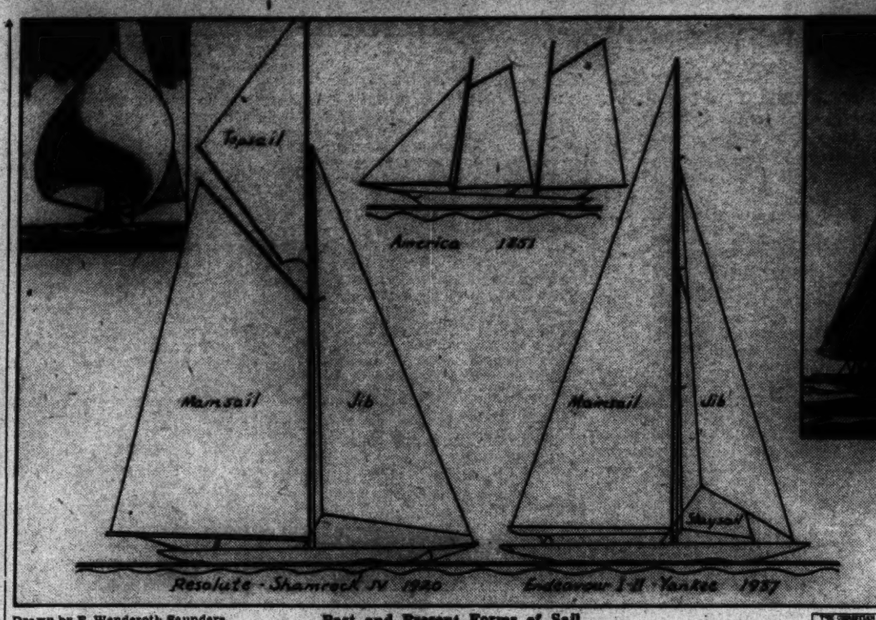
### Down to Seconds

From the long line of continued successes enjoyed by American boats, one might suppose that they are vastly superior to the challenging vessels, but records of the more recent races show that there has often been little to choose between victor and vanquished. The Columbia—Shamrock II series—is a typical illustration. The American boat won in three straight races, but the total actual sailing time for the 90 miles of racing showed the Columbia superior only by 3 minutes and 27 seconds, and one of the races was won by the margin of 41 seconds.

Many factors other than the boats themselves have entered into the races. First of all, a real sea captain is essential, for the big yachts are delicate craft to handle either in light airs or a stiff breeze. Second, a crew acting with machine-like precision is absolutely necessary. In many earlier races professional skippers and professional crews proved extremely satisfactory. Amateur captains have superseded the professionals, but for the most part hired crews have remained. In the 1934 races, the Sopwith yacht, Endeavour I, was conceded to be a faster boat than the defender Rainbow, but the better trained American crew gained many valuable minutes for their boat by more efficient sail handling.

Knowledge of course was an important factor in the earlier races, but the shifting of the scene of the races from the courses inside and outside Sandy Hook to the more even, open-sea course off Newport in 1920, has given the challenger a sporting chance. On the Sandy Hook courses, the invader was baffled by tides, currents, and uneven airs to such an extent that unless he had had a long association with the troublesome elements in their native haunt, he was certain to be caught in one or more of the many pitfalls that lurked in waiting. Yet it is to be remembered that over just such a course off Cowes, Eng., the America outsailed a fleet matched against her.

When challenger and defender struggle for yachting supremacy this summer, it will be the seventeenth meeting in which the America's Cup has figured as a prize. Sopwith will tax so-called American supremacy to the limit. He has reserved the right to select the faster of his two yachts, either the former challenger Endeavour I, or the newly finished racing machine Endeavour II. His crews are better trained than the one that manned his boat in 1934.




Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

**Past and Present Forms of Sail**

Upper Left—Parachute Spinnaker Seen From the Fore (Rainbow, 1934). Main Picture—Three Styles That Have Been Employed in Cup Racing: At Top, Schooner Rig (1851-1880); at Lower Left, Gaff Rig (1880-1920), Big Sail Area, but Awkward; at Lower Right, Marconi Rig (Since 1920), Smaller Sails but More Manageable

**Ranger-Rainbow Type**

Both Jib and Spinnaker Here in Use

# Hampton Beach State Park Fee Stirs Opposition

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., July 24—The recently opened state reservation with its extensive bathhouse here, is the cause of difficulty to state officials, including Gov. Francis P. Murphy. Sponsors of the movement for the project have justified it economically on the contention that it would be self-liquidating. Now the public is rising in opposition to the 25 cents parking fee charged for entrance to the reservation.

The battle began early this week when parents went to the reservation to visit their Boy Scout sons camping there. These people were charged the 25-cent fee for admittance, if they brought their cars into the reservation.

In view of the criticism, Gov. Francis P. Murphy in addressing the people at the camp declared: "I understand that there is some slight misunderstanding over the state reservation. I hope you will be a little patient with the department (the state forestry and recreation department) in charge of the recreational development of the State. The construction of the bathhouse is a step in the right direction.

"Developments all cost money. As long as I am Governor the State is not looking for a profit. All we're asking for is a minimum charge to cover the upkeep so as not to burden the taxpayers. It is a modest request. With recreational areas all over the State it is too much to ask the taxpayers to support them entirely. Those who enjoy the areas should contribute toward their support. Please be patient a little longer until the details are ironed out."

It is believed that Governor Murphy takes the attitude that the reservation should be in operation a little longer before it is decided whether or not the present charges are more than enough to meet the overhead.

New Hampshire invested heavily in the construction and operation of recreational areas during the past few years, probably to some extent because of the federal aid obtainable. At present there are 15 state reservations in addition to those in Franconia and Crawford notches in the White Mountains.

# American Pitch Pine Helped Make British Navy Supreme

Just 353 years ago this month, two men, members of the Sir Walter Raleigh expedition, crossed a sandy beach of what later became the shoreline of North Carolina, and struggled up rugged slopes to penetrate finally to the shaded protection of a pine forest. The travelers commented on the difference between these trees and the pines of England. On examining the trees closely, one of them exclaimed:

"Why, these trees will supply the English navy with enough tar and pitch to make our Queen ruler of the seas." This incident, according to Harry R. Daniel, Department of Commerce radiocaster, marked the beginning of the American industry which supplies the world with more than half its naval stores.

History and development of an American industry is told briefly each Saturday by Mr. Daniel in a 15-minute period at 3:30 p. m., Eastern daylight summer time. The programs are carried locally over WEEI, and nationally by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Tar and pitch was absolutely necessary in those days to maintain the seaworthiness of vessels, Mr. Daniel continued. And it was due to the usefulness of these two substances to wooden ships, said by Mr. Daniel—one used to calk seams with oakum, for ship bottoms, the other to preserve the hemp cordage and rigging—that the name, naval stores, still clings to the industry. The naval stores industry today, he explained, is composed mainly of turpentine and rosin.

### Another Napoleonic Victory

Mr. Daniel related the rise of France to second place in the industry. "When Napoleon rose to power," he stated, "there existed in southwestern France a vast expanse of barren, waste land, pitted by stagnant pools. Huge dunes were blown about by the wind, filling up the channels of streams, destroying vineyards, and sometimes, it is related, burying villages.

"Napoleon called a conference of the best engineers in France," said Mr. Daniel. "Studies were made and it was decided to plant over the land with tough grass and maritime pines. The plan was successful. As a result France today ranks next to the United States as a producer of naval stores with an output of approximately one third of ours."

Gathering of turpentine and rosin is begun in January, said the radiocaster, when the turpentiners set the gutters and cups. "In March, the chippers start on their rounds scarring trees with a wide V-shaped incision just above the cup. Once a week until the end of October, the chippers make a new incision in the bark, each higher than the previous one.

"Every fourth week a crew of dippers makes the rounds, gathering the raw gum from the cups, which is poured first into buckets and then into barrels. The barrels of raw gum are hauled to the still and poured into huge copper kettles. From 10 barrels of raw gum, about 2 barrels of spirits of turpentine and 4 barrels of resin are obtained."

These products are also produced by steam distillation methods from old stumps dead from eight to ten years, according to Mr. Daniel. This branch of the industry at present accounts for one-fifth of the total production of naval stores, he continued.

### U. S. Leads World

"The United States produces more than half of the world's naval stores," reported Mr. Daniel, "France accounts for about 14 per cent. Small quantities are produced in Russia, Portugal and other countries. The annual value of American naval stores production is around $40,000,000. The industry employs 50,000 workers and pays them more than $15,000,000 each year.

"More than half of the total naval stores production of this country is sold abroad. England, Germany and the Netherlands are the largest customers. The paint and varnish industries use about 80 per cent of the turpentine sold in the United States. The next largest use is in the manufacture of shoe polish. Turpentine is used in innumerable ways, ranging from the production of shatter-proof glass to synthetic camphor. Rosin is used mainly in the manufacture of soap and varnishes and for sizing paper. To a lesser extent it is used in making greases, printing ink and linoleum.

"In our great southern states there are pine forests covering an area of some 150,000,000 acres. With proper reforestation and fire protection, the United States Forest Service estimates that this country can continue indefinitely to supply the bulk of the world's naval store requirements. The industry has gone a long way from its original functions, but the changes have increased its usefulness to the needs of mankind."

## *NBC Stations Broadcast Marconi Tribute Tonight*

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Tribute to Guglielmo Marconi is to be paid by the networks again tonight. The program, "Human Side of Marconi," for WEAF-NBC at 6:45, will include anecdotes by some of the men associated with him in the early days.

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# The Week in Vermont

(Continued From Page 9)

Jackson to resume the post, as they are very close friends.

### To Elect Delegates

Routine business, election of officers, selection of the 1938 convention city, reports of committees and election of delegates and alternates to the national convention in New York City will occupy the Saturday morning session.

Following adjournment a bugle and drum corps competition will be held on National Life Field and there will be a ball game between the Barre and Montpelier American Legion junior baseball teams.

The past department commanders' dinner will be held at 6 p. m., at the Montpelier Tavern and the annual ball in the evening will bring the convention to a close.

### Tax Receipts Up

Increases for the year of more than $33,000 and $72,000 respectively were reported this week by the state tax department in receipts from taxes on electrical energy and beer and wine.

Total receipts from the beverage tax were $199,883.64 for the fiscal year just closed and $274,504.46 from the electrical energy tax. Gains for both taxes were reported for June. The beverage tax showed a gain of $10,196 as a result of the increased tax levied by the last Legislature.

### Security Sales

Securities dealers licensed to do business in Vermont during 1936 reported sales in the state of $51,067,204, it was announced this week by the state Department of Banking and Insurance.

Of the total, $6,147,126 or slightly more than 12 per cent was represented by stocks. Public utility bonds included 28 per cent of total sales, while United States Government bonds represented only about 20 per cent of the total.

Donald A. Hemenway, commissioner of banking and insurance, pointed out, however, that it is dangerous to draw comparisons because some purchasers buy Government bonds by direct subscription.

The remaining 40 per cent of sales was distributed as follows among other securities: Railroad bonds, two per cent; municipal bonds, six per cent; foreign bonds, four per cent; industrial corporation bonds, six per cent; miscellaneous bonds, nine per cent; commercial paper, three per cent; and real estate bonds, one per cent.

On June 1 there were 57 dealers licensed in Vermont and 71 salesmen licensed to sell for those dealers.

### U. S.-Canadian Amity

Dr. D. J. Bachand of St. Johnsbury, chairman of the commission on foreign and domestic commerce, who returned this week from Montreal, said that an increased cordial relationship has been cultivated "across the border" as a result of the change in customs regulations which permits Canadians to take back to Canada $100 worth of American goods duty free. The new reciprocity agreement, he says, has been a contributing factor in the new relationship.

### Relief Rolls Cut

Figures on comparative employment of relief workers on WPA and other Federal agencies in Vermont, released this week by Harry W. Witters, state administrator, showed a reduction of 4010 persons during the year ending July 19. Only 3240 persons were employed on relief projects on the latter date as compared with 7250 a year ago.

The largest reduction, 2089 persons, was made by agencies not directly under WPA supervision, such as the Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service, Bureau of Public Roads and the Public Works Administration. Only 785 persons were employed by these Federal agencies on July 19, as compared to 2874 a year ago. The reduction in WPA employees for the year totaled 1921 persons, with 2455 persons now remaining on WPA rolls in the state as of July 19.

Twenty horses have been entered in the second annual trail ride of the Green Mountain Horse Association, scheduled for July 22, 23 and 24. Among the entries are Morgan, Arabian and Kentucky bred saddle horses.

The ride will be divided into a 40-mile route the first day, 40 miles the second day, and 20 miles the morning of the third day. The ride will end in the show ring at Upwey Farms in South Woodstock where the judging will take place. Judges of the ride will be Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse and Mule Association, Chicago; John Williams of the Department of Agriculture, Washington; and Dr. J. J. Staab of Montpelier.

The purpose of the trail ride is to stimulate greater interest in the breeding and use of good saddle horses possessed of the necessary stamina and hardiness to qualify them for use on long trips. It is hoped by the members of the association that the ride will demonstrate the value of the type of horses used, the best methods of training and conditioning for long rides and the higher standards of horsemanship to be exercised.

# Ships

(Continued from Page 9)

gers, of whom 42 are to disembark here, the rest continuing on the steamer to New York.

In addition to the California, the Saturnia sails at 11:30 a. m. for the Mediterranean, after embarking about 400 here, the Cunard White Star liner Laconia comes in from Liverpool, Dublin and Galway, Ire., just before dusk, with 159 passengers for Boston and 214 for New York, and two vessels of the United States Lines are due. They are the American Importer from Manchester and Liverpool, Eng., and Belfast, Ire., and the American Farmer from London. The Furness liner Newfoundland from Liverpool, Halifax and St. John's, N. F., is due Monday night, docking Tuesday morning.

When the Saturnia backs out from Commonwealth Pier, there will be 1200 passengers aboard, including those embarking at New York today. The big vessel goes to the Azores, Lisbon, Portugal; Gibraltar, Algiers, Algeria; Palermo, Sicily, Naples, Italy; Patras, Greece; Cattaro Bay and Ragusa, Yugoslavia; Venice and Trieste, Italy.

On the Saturnia's passenger list, Albert Knudsen, United States District Attorney at Portland, Maine, with Mrs. Knudsen, who will be wished bon voyage by the majority of Maine officialdom including the Governor; Mrs. Elihu Thomson, whose late husband was one of the founders of the General Electric Company; Edward B. Hitchcock of The Christian Scien ' Monitor, who, with Mrs. Hitchcock and their son, Edward Jr., are to visit the Continent before going to London where Mr. Hitchcock will take over the duties of European Editorial Manager; Dr. Ellen G. Wiseman, headmaster of Roxbury Memorial High School, on a visit to Venice and Vienna.

### Mrs. Marshall Field

Mrs. Marshall Field, widow of the Chicago merchant prince, who passed on at her summer home at Pride's Crossing, Mass., last night, was well known for her philanthropies and civic activities. After her husband passed on in January, 1906, she spent most of her time away from Chicago, where she had been one of the first in the social set to raise funds for charity by fashionable entertainments.

Mrs. Field organized 85,000 clubwomen in 1907 in a campaign to put a stop to the adulteration of milk delivered in Chicago. For this work she received the commendation of city officials.

# Workers

(Continued from Page 9)

dustrial Organization have announce they will appeal to the National Labor Relations Board the unusual cases of four steel workers filed by a Superior Court Judge without decision as to their guilt or innocence.

Although arrested with three C. I. O. organizers on charges of breach of the peace, the men and women had their cases filed by Judge Albert T. Wall, who later made it clear he had not decided as to their guilt. With no court record, therefore, against them, C. I. O. attorneys insisted the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company is required by the Wagner Act to rehire the four workers.

The act forbids discharge of employees for union activity, but permits it for violations of law.

Chester T. Reed, president of the screw manufacturing firm, has announced he will not rehire the workers "until they can produce complete and absolute exoneration." He asserted that, regardless of whether or not there was a disturbance, the employees were "guilty of an illegal act when they picketed outside our plant in defiance of an injunction order restraining them from picketing."

# Blueberries Now Bluebloods

(Continued From Page 9)

One day they say the old Josselyn place in Hanover. It was said to have been built in 1726, and reflected all the mellow charm for which the New England countryside is noted. Blueberries just fitted perfectly into the atmosphere.

Mr. Houston saw some of the government's plants illustrated in a magazine, he heard a lecture at the Agricultural Club in Boston, he told Mrs. Houston about them, they wrote Dr. Coville.

The Houstons' first planting was 250 bushes. The following year they planted 600 more. Today they have nearly five acres, probably the largest planting in New England, and have shipped bushes to many foreign countries.

David Lloyd George is one who heard of the remarkably fine product of the Houstons and wrote for some experimental plants to be grown in England. Countess Mary Sennis of Italy personally carried some to her country, while orders have been filled for Russia, Sofia, Alaska and Mexico.

Several factors prompt these orders, according to Mr. and Mrs. Houston, who, seated on their comfortably shaded veranda, delight in talking about blueberries.

### Commercial Value

First, is the belief of some that blueberries can be made a valuable commercial crop. Miss White, of course, has proved this to her own satisfaction, so have the Houstons. The greatest drawback to blueberries is the fact that it costs from $1000 to $1500 to plant an acre. Offsetting this, say the Houstons, is the price received for cultivated blueberries, ranging from 40 cents a quart up to 80 cents; also the fact that blueberry plants last indefintely, some known to have been bearing upwards of 40 years.

Secondly, many are attracted to blueberries because they delight in their flavor, and are intrigued by the thought of having them growing in their own gardens.

Thirdly, blueberry bushes are now rated as among the better plants for landscaping. They come from the same hardwooded plant family as rhododendrons and azaleas. They have snow-white flower-bell blossoms in the spring. During the fruit season, one might become almost poetic over the laden bushes, "glamorous with fruit showing lovely cool tones of frosted green, pink and blue against the deep green foliage."

In autumn, the plants assume a very brilliant red hue, which remains throughout the entire winter.

A good bush will deliver about six quarts of choice fruit, an acre will produce about 3300 quarts. Blueberries like moist soil that is naturally acid and free from rock; neither too sandy nor too heavy with clay. The soil must be loose, not crusty. If it is too heavy, sand will improve it. If lacking in humus, peat moss or rotted leaf mold will give it body.

Any soil that will grow strawberries or a crop of garden vegetables will be exactly right for blueberries.

Spring planting is best, but fall is suitable providing soil is well heaped around the roots. Cultivated blueberries are not grown from seed, but from cuttings, and this delicate work is best done by nurserymen specializing in it.

The flavor of the cultivated berries is one of the wonders of living in this age. Most prefer them with simply sugar and cream, but in New England one mustn't forget the famous pie, made with cultivated berries much the same as with wild.

Here is one historic recipe:

A short crust
One cup sugar
A quart of blueberries
A sprinkling of cinnamon
A bit of salt
Cover, and bake 40 minutes in a medium oven.

## *Coast Guardsmen Rescue Five From Sunken Plane*

EDGARTOWN, Mass., July 24 (AP)—Four New Yorkers and a Winthrop (Mass.) aviator were rescued last night by coast guardsmen who dove into 12 feet of water to free them from a sunken seaplane trapping them below the surface.

They were Alfred R. Leckshied, pilot, and his passengers, Hamilton Heard, New York and Boston investment counsel; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Achelis and A. T. Baldwin, all of New York. None was seriously hurt.

The seaplane was taxiing to a mooring after a flight from Boston when it crashed into the side of a small automobile ferry and sank. Coast guardsmen dove from a nearby patrol boat and brought its occupants to the surface.

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# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales
Previous day
1937 to date
1936 to date

## Market Advances As Utilities Lead General Uptrend

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—With Chrysler in the lead at a gain of about 3 points, and utilities turned over in heavy volume at sizable advances, stocks finished today's brief session on a rallying note.

The list shuffled along a bit uneasily in the first hour as profit sellers cased in here and there. Buying support appeared in the final half hour and advances were general.

Chrysler responded to the company's earnings statement, released after the close yesterday, which was better than Wall Street expected. Declaration of a $3.50 dividend also topped the hopes of the boardrooms. Steels, tilting lower for a time, came back for modest gains. A few rails pointed upward, but most held to a restricted groove along with a number of other categories.

Transfers were around 450,000 shares.

### Wheat News Cheering

With bumper crops in the offing and predictions the United States will be the largest wheat exporter this year, thoughts of agricultural spending over the balance of the year stimulated selected issues. Bolstering specialized buying also was another batch of cheering corporation earnings figures.

Grain and cotton futures again slanted downward. There was a fair amount of improvement in the bond division. Principal foreign currencies remained in a slim groove.

### Utilities Are Easier

Led by selected industrials, bonds today recorded fractional gains, though the utility list failed to follow the trend, and rung up small losses.

Higher were Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and 3⅜s, Loew's 3½s, U. S. Rubber 5s, and Western Union 5s. U. S. Governments were unchanged to fractionally higher. Lower among the utilities were Consolidated Edison 3¼s, North American 5s, Pacific Gas 3⅜s and United Power & Light 5s. American & Foreign Power 5s showed a fractional gain.

Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, declined. Remington Rand 4¼s also eased. Shell Union Oil 3⅛s were higher. Abitibi Paper & Power was a gainer in the foreign bond list. Higher among the foreign government issues were Cuba 5½s and Peru 6s.

---

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Scattered points of strength stood out in a curb market today where most price shifts were nominal.

Acme Wire voting trust certificates added a point in light dealings following announcement of a dividend increase. Northern States Power "A" advanced a like amount and American Hard Rubber was well ahead.

Group movements were lacking. Among the power shares United Light & Power "A" improved slightly along with Arkansas Natural Gas "A" and Electric Bond & Share. Down fractions were American Light & Traction and American Gas & Electric.

Most oils and mines were quiet and many had not opened late in the morning. Among the industrials, Pittsburgh Plate Glass lost a major fraction.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| | Europe | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling: | Today | Last | Prev. | Parity |
| Demand | $4.96⅞ | $4.9 | | $4.8397 |
| Cables | 4.96⅞ | 4.9 | | 4.8397 |
| France—franc | .03733/16 | .03735 | | ‡ |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2296 | .2296 | | .1695 |
| Belgium—belga | .1684 | .1683 | | .0526 |
| Italy—lira | .0526½ | .0526½ | | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4022 | .40 | | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5513 | .55 | | .4537 |
| Sweden—krona | .2562 | .25 | | .4537 |
| Norway—krona | .2497 | .25 | | .4537 |
| Denmark—krona | .2218 | .22 | | .3267 |
| Spain—peseta | .0091½ | .0091¼ | | .0220 |
| Greece—drachma | .01875 | .1885 | | .2382 |
| Austria—schill'g | .03487/8 | .03487/8 | | ‡ |
| Cz'ch'via—crown | .0220¾ | .0220¾ | | .0426 |
| Finland—finm'k | .1975 | .1975 | | .2961 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1895 | .1895 | | .1809 |
| Poland—zloty | .0453 | .0453 | | .0748 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0475 | .0075 | | .0101 |
| Roumania—leu | .02331/2 | .02331/2 | | .0293 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | | | | |
| **South America** | | | | |
| Argentina—peso | .3020 | .3030 | | *.7187 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0670 | .0675 | | .2060 |
| Chile—peso | .0395 | .0395 | | .4740 |
| Peru—sol | .2550 | .2600 | | ‡1.5950 |
| Uruguay—peso | .5800 | .5800 | | |
| **Far East** | | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2895 | .2895 | | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3755 | .3759 | | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5555 | .5555 | | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .3050 | .3081 | | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .2962½ | .2960 | | .9813 |
| Straits Stlmnts—dol | .5820 | .5830 | | .5000 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | | | | |
| **Canada** | | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .9993 | .9989 | | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2780 | .2780 | | .8440 |

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖ Paper peso.

## Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

| | Stocks 30 Indls | 15 RR's | 15 Util's | 60 Stocks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net change | -.6 | +.2 | +.9 | +.6 |
| Saturday | 97.5 | 41.1 | 45.1 | 70.1 |
| Previous day | 98.9 | 40.9 | 44.1 | 69.5 |
| Month ago | 99.1 | 37.9 | 39.9 | 63.6 |
| Year ago | 90.5 | 38.8 | 52.2 | 67.9 |
| 1937 high | 187.9 | 56.1 | 54.0 | 78.3 |
| 1937 low | 99.3 | 43.5 | 52.7 | 73.8 |
| 1936 high | 13.4 | 36.2 | 43.4 | 58.7 |
| 1936 low | | | | |

**Movement in Recent Years**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 low | 17.8 | 8.7 | 21.9 | 14.2 |
| 1929 high | 146.9 | 158.9 | 144.2 | 157.7 |
| 1927 low | 81.6 | 98.3 | 61.8 | 61.8 |

| | Bonds 20 Rails | 10 Indust | 10 Util' | 10 For'n |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net change | 92.8 | 103.0 | 98.1 | 73.3 |
| Saturday | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 72.5 |
| Previous day | 91.9 | 102.5 | 96.5 | 72.2 |
| Month ago | 92.6 | 103.3 | 102.5 | 74.7 |
| Year ago | 90.0 | 104.4 | 102.8 | 76.5 |
| 1937 high | 90.9 | 102.2 | 98.4 | 76.8 |
| 1937 low | 58.2 | 104.4 | 103.1 | 77.0 |
| 1936 high | 84.0 | 101.8 | 99.3 | 67.8 |
| 1936 low | 45.8 | 40.0 | 64.8 | 42.3 |
| 1932 low | 101.1 | 98.9 | 102.9 | 100.8 |

**10 Low-Yield Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 111.2 | Prev. day | 111.3 |
| Month ago | 116.3 | Year ago | 108.4 |
| 1937 high | 113.7 | 1937 low | 116.9 |
| 1936 high | 112.5 | 1936 low | 96.8 |
| 1928 high | 104.4 | 1932 low | |

## Ford Plant Expansion

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Contracts for an addition to the Ford assembly plant at Norfolk and for a 500-foot addition to the company's pier on the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River have been awarded. Work will begin immediately. Cost of the improvement is approximately $500,000.

## Corporate Earnings

| | Annual Net per Com Sh 1937 Net | 1936 Net | 1937 | 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullocks, Inc | $2,195,776‡ | $4,581,451 | $7.98 | $3.29 |
| Connecticut Lt & Pr | 4,654,907‡ | 76,925 | 3.54 | ††.17 |
| Simmons Hardware | 229,635§ | | .50 | |
| Early & Daniels | 204,029‡ | | | |
| General Cable | 2,989,785‡ | 13,711,974 | 2.76 | 2.42 |
| General Foods | 14,386,942§ | | | |

**Six Months Ended June 30**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberene Stone | $83,789 | $18,668 | | |
| Atlantic Refining | 3,448,000‡ | 2,137,391 | $1.18 | $1.12 |
| Baldwin Rubber | 335,530 | 348,064 | 1.20 | .88 |
| Birdsboro Steel | 703,494 | $325,928 | 1.85 | |
| Byron Jackson | 494,819 | 1,237,301 | 2.21 | .76 |
| Babcock & Wilcox | 358,927‡ | 280,784 | .64 | |
| Belding, Heminway | 1,004,782 | 333,014 | | |
| Bridgeport Machine | 644,677 | ‖234,219 | 2.68 | .98 |
| Castle (A M) | 148,713 | 196,624 | ‡.27 | ‡.46 |
| Cons Film Indus | 1,472,484 | 1,347,445 | 1.92 | 1.53 |
| Continental Baking* | 868,983 | 834,914 | 1.00 | |
| Campbell, Wyant | | | | |
| Chicago Rivet & Mach | 897,630 | 796,946 | 1.17 | .99 |
| City Ice & Fuel | 312,500 | | | |
| Copperweld Steel | 97,871 | 339,885 | 1.49 | .88 |
| Electric Household Util | 978,210 | 5,343 | | |
| Food Machinery Corp | 11,353‡ | | 6.45 | 2.30 |
| Fuller (Geo A) | 1,064,471 | 1,090,423 | | .97 |
| Howe Sound | 652,061 | 564,492 | ***1.31 | .78 |
| Lambert Co | ‖180,788 | 31,488 | .61 | |
| Marion Steam Shovel | $36,397‡ | | | |
| Martin (Glenn L) | 2,702,938 | 2,700,448 | 1.37 | 1.35 |
| Nat Distillers | 428,307 | 343,194 | 2.27 | ††2.38 |
| Noblitt-Sparks | 1,378,243 | 1,689,027 | .89 | .82 |
| N Y, Chi & St L R R | 308,689 | 190,843 | 1.84 | |
| Ohio Finance | 38,120 | 196,624 | 1.27 | .10 |
| Penick & Ford | 2,979,688 | ‡1,336,302 | 2.85 | 1.77 |
| Phillips Petroleum | 13,979,629 | 10,988 | .60 | ††.50 |
| Texas Operating | 1,863,197 | 159,548 | .74 | |
| Powdrell & Alexander | 219,547 | | .89 | |
| Republic Portland Cement | 874,099 | | .50 | |
| Remington Arms | ‖113,533 | | .61 | .58 |
| Smith & Wesson | 1,196,254 | 196,538 | 1.85 | 1.35 |
| Simmons Co | ‖3,119,181 | 1,643,178 | 3.45 | .60 |
| Sloss-Sheffield Steel | 1,071,997 | 5,279,382 | | |
| Tide Water Associated | 1,221,701 | 122,600 | 1.54 | 1.45 |
| Trane Company | 425,062 | 313,233 | .77 | .23 |
| U S Hoffman Machinery | 362,647 | ‖96,731 | | |
| U S Industrial Alcohol | $233,980 | $966,331 | | |
| U S Realty & Improv't | | | | |

**Quarter Ended June 30**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Byers (A M) | $22,612 | ‖$139,698 | ††.39 | |
| Caslle (A M) | 346,477 | 456,779 | 1.54 | 1.58 |
| Eaton Manufacturing | 872,851 | 634,775 | 1.25 | 1.39 |
| General Cable | 1,068,324 | 1,106,761 | .38 | .16 |
| Hamilton Watch | 283,268 | 222,279 | 1.89 | 1.17 |
| Kelsey-Hayes Wheel | 1,021,410 | 348,366 | .97 | .75 |
| Kimberly-Clark Corp | 11,834,813 | 10,823 | .87 | |
| Minn-Honeywell Regr'r | 96,437 | | .50 | 1.00 |
| Monarch Machine Tool | ‖341,771 | 283,438 | | |
| Motorwheel | 1,042,627 | 317,577 | | |
| Southeastern G & E | 1,021,952 | 231,952 | 1.39 | .13 |
| U S Hoffman Machinery | 362,647 | ‖96,966 | .23 | |
| Wickwire Spen Steel | 880,894 | 130,966 | | |

**Five Months Ended May 31**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consol Rock Products | $824,995 | $128,810 | | |
| Western Union | 1,830,972 | 2,220,166 | ‡1.75 | ‡2.13 |

**Quarter Ended March 31**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Healey Petroleum | $137,694 | $106,660 | ‡1.81‡ | ‡.38 |

‖ 12 months to April 30. ‡ Year ended June 30. † Year ended May 31. *** One new common share issued for each two held. ‡ Loss. ‖ Deficit. (Dashes complete report.) On preferred stock. †† Before special items in 1937. § Loss number of shares. ¶ Loss. ‖ Twelve months ended June 30, 1937. †† On preferred stock. ‡‡ Ten months. §§ Five months to June 30.

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (s) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (rw) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange

Published by Assoc. Press

Business and Industry

# Consumer Buying, Responding to Clearances, Gains Further

Commerce and Finance

## Chrysler Dividend Increased to $3.50; Producing Cost Up

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Through the declaration of a dividend of $3.50 a share, Chrysler Corporation has increased its payment from $2 a share, which was made June 11. In March, $1.50 was paid, and thus far in 1937 $7 a share has been declared. The latest dividend is payable Sept. 10 to stock of record Aug. 10.

A dividend of $4 a share was declared a year ago, bringing dividends for the corresponding period of 1936 to $6.50 a share. A distribution of $5.50 a share on Dec. 15 made distributions $12 a share for 1936.

Operations for the first half of 1937 resulted in a net profit of $27,456,609, K. T. Keller, president, says in his report. This is equivalent to $6.31 a share on the company's stock, compared with $29,473,737, or $6.83 a share, in the 1936 period. The decline in net was $2,017,000, or 6.8 per cent.

The second-quarter profit was $16,542,307, against $18,020,298 last year, a decline of $1,478,000, or 8.2 per cent. The profit equaled $3.80 a share, against $2.51 a share in the first quarter and $4.18 a share in the second quarter of 1936.

Sales in the six months amounted to $409,688,254, compared with $358,634,899 for the 1936 period, a gain of $51,053,000, or 14.3 per cent. The cost of sales was $349,645,956, against $292,224,109 in the 1936 period, an increase of $57,422,000, or 19.6 per cent.

**Production Costs Rise**

"The period under review was one of rising costs of labor and materials and production was interrupted for about five weeks," Mr. Keller said. The report does not show what portion of increased expense was attributable to higher wages and material costs and strike expenses.

For the second quarter, sales were $226,480,909, a gain of $16,310,000, or 7.76 per cent, compared with sales of $210,171,164 a year before. First-quarter sales at $183,207,345 were $34,744,000, or 23.4 per cent, over 1936. The cost of sales for the second quarter, $198,215,360, was $24,558,000, or 14.5 per cent, higher than in the similar period last year. First-quarter expenses were $156,430,896, a gain of $32,864,000, or 26.6 per cent, compared with 1936.

Depreciation and amortization expenses for the six-month period was charged to cost of sales in the amount of $9,952,822, compared with $7,583,725 in the same period of last year.

Sales for the six months included 29,706 passenger and commercial vehicles, compared with 578,407 in the same period of 1936. Sales at retail by distributors and dealers increased 12.8 per cent, according to available registration figures, and export shipments increased 7.5 per cent.

**Assets Largely Increased**

Cash and marketable securities held at June 30 amounted to $85,495,277 and net current assets were $87,789,996, compared with $60,904,424 and $64,969,811, respectively, at the end of 1936. Cash alone amounted to $73,145,076, against $46,551,621 at the year end.

Inventories after reserves were $44,356,596 at the mid-year, compared with $60,565,447 at the close of 1936, and car shipments were valued at $9,098,357, against $10,360,517. Total current assets were $151,100,856 at June 30, against $140,101,687 at Dec. 31; current liabilities were $63,310,859, against $75,131,876.

Earned surplus on June 30 was $87,755,340, against $75,531,892 at Dec. 31, and capital surplus was $26,028,516, against $25,995,637.

## U. S. and Foreign Sec. Corp. Assets Shrink

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—United States & Foreign Securities Corporation shows net assets of $49,829,195 for the first half of 1937, ended June 30, after normal federal income taxes, equal to about $237 a share on 210,000 first preferred shares, compared with $56,635,000, or $269 a share, at Dec. 31, last.

Total income of the corporation for the period was $958,101, net loss realized on investments was $278,235, and cash and securities received during 1937 in settlement of Reichsmark balances received in prior years was $101,225, making gross income $781,091. Net profit after taxes and expenses was $650,759.


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| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Aug. 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Aug. 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Aug. 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Aug. 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | Aug. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Aug. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Aug. 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Aug. 16 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Aug. 16 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Aug. 16 |
| Wilder Savings Bank | Aug. 16 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Aug. 18 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Aug. 21 |

*Other Massachusetts Savings Banks*

| | |
|---|---|
| Medford Savings Bank | Aug. 2 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Aug. 2 |
| Webster Five Cents Savings Bank | Aug. 2 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Aug. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Aug. 10 |
| North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge | Aug. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Aug. 16 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Aug. 21 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Aug. 21 |


## Administration-Sugar Refiners Quota Battle Reaches Impasse

By Harold M. Fleming
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The defeat of the Administration on Supreme Court packing has brought to a crisis the head-on conflict between the Administration and the domestic cane sugar refiners, discussed on this page on July 1 and again on July 15. A rather dramatic series of moves and counter-moves at Washington leading up to the present impasse have caused this week the widest swings in the price of sugar futures contracts on the local Coffee and Sugar Exchange in many months.

The Jones-Costigan Act, passed in 1934 and due to expire at the end of this year, established the present quota system and put a processing tax on sugar, which tax was thrown out by the Supreme Court in January, 1936. The present legislative impasse started with the attempt of the Administration to replace the processing tax by an "excise tax." This opened the quota system to new legislation and removed the lid from the incessant seething of political interests which go into all sugar legislation.

**Would Hit Eastern Refiners**

All would have been well in Washington except for a minor difference of opinion between Congress and the Administration over the size of the excise tax—a matter fairly easily adjusted—if the Administration had not tossed a little gun-powder into the stove in the form of a demand that the present Jones-Costigan Act be revised to permit Puerto Rico and Hawaii to export their sugar in refined form up to the limit of their quotas, which this year total 800,000 tons and 940,000 tons respectively out of a total quota of about 6,650,000 tons. At present they are allowed to ship in only 126,000 tons and 30,000 tons of these quotas in the form of sugar already refined. The rest has to come to continental United States and be refined here.

This would be a body blow at the domestic cane sugar refiners, and they are naturally squawking to high heaven. Even at present their business fortunes and prospects are at a comparatively low ebb, for the quota system limits the amount of cane sugar available for their mills, and by refining it all they can operate at only about 65 per cent. Since the enactment of the Jones-Costigan Act they have been conducting a spasmodic publicity campaign against even the allowance of 425,000 tons of white (refined) sugar which the Cubans are allowed to ship into the country out of their quota of about 1,800,000 tons, and now comes the Administration with the demand not only that this quota be not reduced but that Hawaii and Puerto Rico be allowed to expand their refined sugar exports by about 1,500,000 tons. This would obviously come out of the domestic cane refiners' business, and would ultimately reduce their aggregate operating rate to around 45 per cent.

**Jones Bill Has Barriers**

While the cane refiners have no friends in the Administration they have plenty of friends in Congress. After many drafts and re-drafts, Chairman Jones of the House Agricultural Committee announced a few weeks ago that the Jones bill carrying a reduction in the Cuban white sugar quota from 425,000 tons down to 375,000, and no increase in Hawaiian and Puerto Rican white sugar quota, was ready to be presented to the House. But there are some 20 other bills ahead of it on the calendar, and in order to jump over these to some chance of enactment in the present session, permission would have to be obtained from the House Rules Committee. Chairman O'Connor of this committee announced that it would permit no special ruling on a bill which the Administration was known to oppose. This means that the friends of the Jones bill must put it on the floor by petition.

Meantime James Roosevelt, secretary to the President, requested Senate and House leaders to oppose the bill—a proceeding considered as unusual as that of the President in flatly telling the cane refiners' lobby, through a press conference, to get out of Washington. Then Senator O'Mahoney, this last week, attacked the position of the territorial cane refiners by pointing out that most of them were large corporations, and that they, rather than territorial labor, would benefit by the dropping of the bars against territorial refining.

This provoked, this week, a characteristic diatribe from Secretary of the Interior Ickes against the cane sugar refiners. Three government departments oppose the domestic refiners' position—State, Interior and Agriculture. The State Department, interested in reciprocal trade treaties, has the interest of Cuba at heart. The interest of the Department of Agriculture in territorial refiners is a bit difficult to explain, but that of Mr. Ickes' Interior Department is clear, since the territories are the ward of this department.

**The U. S. Refiners Case**

Mr. Ickes outdid himself. He opposes the pending bill because it "discriminates" against the territories, despite the fact that it merely continues a limitation on their refined imports which has stood in the law since 1934 and was placed there on the basis of their former refined imports before they received quota protection—and despite, as the domestic refiners have pointed out, the substantial protection and benefits which territorial sugar interests now receive on their raw product.

He further said: "The people who are preventing enactment of the sugar bill are Eastern seaboard refiners who are selfishly insisting that there be contained in this purely agricultural measure a provision to give them a more complete monopoly of the refining of sugar by setting up discriminatory trade barriers against a large group of American citizens . . . why does this monopoly demand this special privilege and unneeded protection? . . . the refiners' trust . . ."

With their backs to the wall, the cane refiners say they are not holding up the bill, but holding up the Administration's wishes; that they are no monopolists, but a highly competitive industry; that it is Hawaiian and Puerto Rican labor against American labor, at territorial wages against American wages; that of all interests involved in sugar, they alone have received no benefits, payments, or subsidies whatsoever.

Opinion here seems to be that they have a sound case, and that they are being singled out for punishment by the Administration much like the electric utility industry. Why the Administration should take this dogged position sugar men here are unable to explain. One tentative suggestion is that the peculiar emotional slant of the Administration leads it to oppose anything that looks big, corporate, and profitable, and to espouse the cause of anything that looks weak, far-off, and downtrodden.

And Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts said this week: "This proposal (of the Administration) . . . would lead to the destruction of our two sugar refineries in Boston, which . . . have a yearly pay roll of about $2,700,000 and each year buy materials and supplies totaling some $2,000,000 from other home industries. . . Hawaiian and Puerto Rican refines (are) . . . already lavishly subsidized by this country. . . ."

Expectations are that if Congress passes the present bill without the Administration's proposal, the President will veto it. Threat of a veto is expected swing the beet sugar people, now lined up with the cane refiners, against them and with the Administration. The sugar market here swings up on each indication that quota control will be continued, regardless of the refiners' fate, and down on each sign that it may be allowed to go by the board.

## Farmers' Income For '37 Half Year Expands 16 P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Farmers of the United States had a cash income in June of $631,000,000, the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. This is $21,000,000 greater than the income of May, but $13,000,000 less than June of last year. The $631,000,000 total includes $27,000,000 received by farmers as Government payments. The increased June income is attributed to larger marketings of grains as well as sharp advances in prices of meat animals, particularly hogs. For the half year total farm income was 16 per cent above 1936.

Despite the much smaller volume of marketings this June, income from farm marketings was $17,000,000 greater than in June, 1936, and was the largest June income since 1930. Sales of farm products totaled $604,000,000, compared with $577,000,000 in May and $587,000,000 in June last year. In June, 1930, cash farm income was $646,000,000.

**Grain Movement Larger**

Indications of marketings of farm products during the first two weeks in July point to a heavy early movement of small grains to market from this year's more nearly normal crops. Receipts of wheat at 11 primary markets in the first half of July were nearly 25 per cent larger than in July, 1936. Grain prices in July of this year are likely to continue considerably higher than in July, 1936.

Meat animal prices in July also may average somewhat higher than in the preceding month, and therefore be considerably higher than in July last year. In view of this expected increase in grain marketings and maintenance of the present high level of farm prices, the July cash farm income is expected to show a markedly greater than seasonal increase over June and may exceed that of July, 1936, when income was the highest for the month since July, 1929.

**16 Per Cent Above 1936**

For the first half of the current year cash income from sales of farm products, amounting to $3,503,000,000, was 12 per cent, or $378,000,000 more than in the first half of 1936. Including Government payments, total cash farm income for the first half of this year was $539,000,000, or 16 per cent more than in the first six months of last year.

While income from farm marketings during the second half of the year may not record as large an increase over the last half of 1936 as was reported during the first six months, it is expected that income from farm marketings during the remainder of the current year will be somewhat higher than a year ago. Because of the more nearly normal crops this year, the distribution of the income among the remaining five months of the year also is likely to be more nearly normal as compared with the situation a year ago, when the drought resulted in heavy crop sales early in the season and a consequent sharp reduction as the season progressed.

## World Telephones Number 35,028,682

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Telephones numbering 35,028,682 were in use throughout the world in 1936, according to statistics by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. This figure is within 1 per cent of the total reached in 1931, the peak year.

The United States owned nearly half the world's telephones, leading the rest of the world with 17,423,871 telephones. Germany was second, with 3,269,952, and Great Britain had 2,511,117. France was fourth, Canada fifth and Japan sixth.

The report points out that 61 per cent of the world's telephones are owned by private companies.

## Canadian Fisheries Busiest Since 1930

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Fisheries of Canada in 1936 produced harvests to the value of $47,804,216, being the most successful year experienced since 1930. The value of the production last year was $39,164,618, representing fish marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh or canned, smoked, dried and in other forms. The figures indicate an increase over the returns of 1935 of $4,736,764 or 14 per cent.

Catches of most importance last year were salmon, lobsters and cod. The combined output of these represents a value of 55 per cent of the total fisheries production of Canada. The majority of the commercial salmon catch was taken in British Columbia, Nova Scotia, with its lobster, cod and haddock fisheries, was second, and New Brunswick third, due to the sardine and lobster fisheries.

## Sales at Retail Up 8 to 20 P. C. Above Last Year

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Retail sales moved steadily ahead all this week, helped by store-wide clearances accompanied by price reductions, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Staple merchandise changed hands in larger volume than in the preceding week, despite concentration of interest in light-weight apparel, beachwear, sport shoes, luggage, handbags and other vacation needs.

"Response was generous to the half-yearly sales of furniture, bedding, and lamps, but the appeal of floor-coverings was weak," says the report. "The broadening demand for luxury goods has had few setbacks since last fall, sales of jewelry, watches, silverware, and pianos keeping constantly above last year's totals.

"More comfortable shopping weather enabled retailers at all the leading centers of distribution to report larger sales than for the week preceding, the increase running from 2 to 6 per cent. From the totals of a year ago, however, the rise generally was shortened, as the estimated volume of retail distribution, taking the country as a whole, was held to a range of 8 to 20 per cent over the corresponding 1936 figures.

"Demand was well maintained during the week in the New England states, but the gain over last year's sales was reduced to 8 to 16 per cent. The persistent lag in some of the larger cities was chiefly responsible for narrowing the year-to-year spread in the East to 8 to 15 per cent.

"Factory lay-offs in some of the industrial sections were more than counterbalanced by the enlarged buying in farm areas, as sales in the Middle West continued at 15 to 25 per cent above a year ago. More cash from both wheat and cattle extended the rise in the Northwest to 18 to 25 per cent.

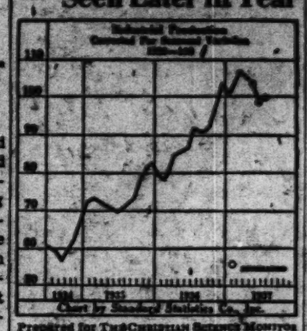
"Although retarded by the extreme heat, retail sales in the South passed last year's by 12 to 20 per cent. Liberal returns from wheat marketings lifted the margin for the Southwest from 15 to 30 per cent, with some stores close to 1929 totals. More quietness on the labor front enabled retailers on the Pacific Coast to exceed 1936 sales by 12 to 18 per cent.

"Lacking the pressure of any abrupt incline in the potential price trend, fall buying proceeded at a somewhat slower rate this week in most of the principal wholesale markets," continued the review. "Most retailers assumed a cautious attitude until a closer appraisal could be made of consumers' purchasing ability.

"For other than early requirements, only partial commitments were released, which doubtless will steady volume during the remainder of the season, should frequent reorders result. When compared with the mounting orders in the comparative 1936 period, estimated wholesale volume for the week was up only 12 to 22 per cent.

Women's apparel occupied the center of attention, with dresses and millinery outstanding. Black was the predominating color, although some of the wool numbers stressed light shades."

## Industrial Stimulus Seen Later in Year




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The course of general business continues moderately downward, and a further recession of somewhat greater than seasonal proportions is looked for over the next six to eight weeks.

The broad general picture, however, is by no means unfavorable. The Government crop report clearly indicates that production of most agricultural crops this year will be considerably larger than in 1936. As the farmers will receive relatively high prices for their products, and as the crops will move in much larger volume, a marked stimulus to trade is looked for later in the year.

## Gross Public Debt Of the U. S. $436.39 Per Capita June 30

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—On June 30, 1937, the gross public debt of the United States amounted to $436.39 per capita, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

This figure is based on a total public debt of slightly over $56,000,000,000. As recently as June 30, 1929, the per capita public debt was only $277.23.

Per capita federal debt amounted to $281.63 on June 30, 1937, which may be compared with $129.66 on Dec. 31, 1930, when the lowest point of the post-war period was reached. In the period from 1930 to 1937, when federal debt more than doubled, state and local debt showed only minor changes.

The tremendous deficit incurred by the Federal Government accounts almost exclusively for the increase in per capita public debt. For the period from Jan. 1, 1931, when the Treasury began running a deficit, to June 30, 1937, the net deficit, or gross deficit less public-debt retirements, exceeded $19,500,000,000. For the same period the gross deficit was more than $22,000,000,000.

The increase in public debt, the Conference Board points out, is not equivalent to the difference between expenditures and tax collections, as is frequently assumed. Each year government obtains a large amount of receipts from non-tax sources, such as special assessments, earnings of general departments and public service enterprises, interest, and fines and fees. These non-tax receipts amount to about $2,000,000,000 a year for federal, state and local governments combined.

## Agrarian Workers Of China Benefit From Price Rise

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—A spectacular rise in the prices of products in China has taken place within the past year and a half, tending in general to increase the purchasing power of the great agrarian population and to narrow the gap between prices of raw Chinese goods and imported manufactured commodities, according to findings of Dr. John R. Raeburn and Hu Kwohhwa in their study "Economic Facts" which has been issued by the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking as a research project under auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation in China.

Commodity price levels have jumped so strongly since November of 1935 that they now rule as high as in 1931, the writers report. While some have suffered as result, the general result has been beneficial to the majority of the people, according to their finding. To get to the 1931 level, recovery from a 55 per cent drop within four years had to be achieved.

The authors discuss the aspects of Chinese currency and the world price of gold in some detail, finding that the level of commodity prices in China now depends on two factors—the world level of prices in gold and the yuan (Chinese dollar) price of gold. They think the world price of gold will rise, and point out that the yuan value of gold is now relatively constant, on the new managed-currency basis which supplanted China's former dependence on silver, since the yuan is linked on an exchange basis with other currencies—British and American—which have constant, or almost constant, gold values. It is indicated, however, that the future of these currencies is under debate.

After 1929, rise in gold values caused commodity prices to fall, but by 1934 the value of gold no longer was on the increase and commodity prices began to rise. The authors conclude that this rise will continue because the supply of gold is high relative to its present value and the demand for gold is being reduced, profits from hoarding being now unlikely.

China's currency reform of November, 1935, raised the yuan price of gold to about 270 per cent of its 1913 value and put prices in China higher.

## Raw Cotton Declines To New Low Levels

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Further declines into new low ground were registered in cotton today under liquidation promoted by continued favorable weather and crop advices from the South.

By mid-afternoon sellers became cautious owing to the extent of the recent decline of more than $5 a bale and when the market became quiet partial rallies followed on trade buying and covering. December recovered from 11.43 to 11.50, leaving quotations 8 to 11 points net lower.

## A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

The Import Duties Advisory Committee has presented its report on the present position and desirable future development of the iron and steel industry. This task was given to the committee last July, after the industry had been severely criticised for opposing the Jarrow scheme and for restricting imports of iron and steel products at a time when the home industry was quite incapable of supplying the home demand. The criticism came from economists who objected to the exercise of almost monopoly powers by so important an industry, and also from fellow industrialists who were themselves consumers of steel products. The conclusions of the committee are extremely significant, and if implemented may lead to an organization of the steel industry little different from the set-up in fascist Italy.

The industry came into the late depression with an inheritance of excess capacity dating from the World War period and a small scale organization which put it at a competitive disadvantage with more efficient producers in Germany and the United States. The industry's remedy was to demand protection against foreign competition, which the government refused; steel men were urged by the government to reorganize their own conditions first.

In 1932 the National Government granted protection, in return for a promise that reorganizations would be made. The British Iron and Steel Federation was greatly strengthened by this step, and gained further power when the government used its tariff in 1935 as a threat to secure agreement between the British industry and the Continental Steel Cartel. By this agreement imports from the Cartel members were severely limited by quantity, and imports from non-member countries was penalized by a heavy tariff.

**Urges Systematic Planning**

With the recollection of excess capacity fresh in its mind, the industry did not increase its productive capacity fast enough to keep pace with the growing home demand which was stimulated by the rearmament program adopted by the government. And the steel men, who are by no means reconciled in all particulars to the control of the Federation, were not particularly active in adopting more efficient methods of production. The Import Duties Advisory Committee were told to consider what might best be done to secure a future development of the industry which might be to the public interest, and not merely to the satisfaction of steel producers.

The committee has decided that "there cannot be a return to the lack of organization, the almost casual development and the competition largely unrestricted at home and almost wholly unrestricted from abroad." The government have aided the present development of the industry by granting protection, and therefore the government must continue to assume responsibility for the future progress of the industry.

"The problem," says the committee report, "is to secure the systematic planning of the industry as a whole and the maintenance and development of internal co-ordination and co-operation, with the aid of a tariff so far as necessary and with the continuance of international agreements, whilst at the same time avoiding the evils of monopoly, safeguarding the public interest and fostering efficiency."

In the committee's opinion there is no great fault to find with the behavior of the Federation. The Federation should continue to exercise and should even extend its control over prices, capacity and imports. But in order to protect the public interest the Federation's use of these functions should be subject to review by an independent body.

**Problems of Control Committee**

The composition of this independent body of review is the crux of the whole matter. The Tariff Advisory Committee, by using the phrase "in continuation of the existing practice," seems to suggest that it should itself exercise the supervisory function. But this committee was appointed to pass on the applications of industries for protective tariffs and make recommendations to the Government on the basis of its findings. There is no reason whatsoever why such a committee should be given what would amount to controlling powers over the economic conduct of industries.

To any claim that the members of the independent body should be independent representatives of the consumers of the country, the Government will probably reply that the body must obviously be above politics, and should therefore be composed of civil servants. Since civil servants must take their orders from the political masters, a civil service body would become merely a reflection of the political policies of the current government.

Even if an independent body can be found, its task would be extremely difficult, and it is difficult to see how the status quo could be maintained. How, for example, are reluctant members of the industry to be compelled to undertake an extension of plant deemed desirable by the committee? Is there to be a general pool to subsidize reluctant producers, or is the Government itself to be called upon to put up the money and take the risk? And if the Government is to put up large sums of money, how can it refrain from exercising ever closer control over the industry? A conservative government will probably endeavor to give the controlling powers to the producers themselves, while a labor government will endeavor to skip through the transition stage and nationalize the industry.

**Results of Control Board**

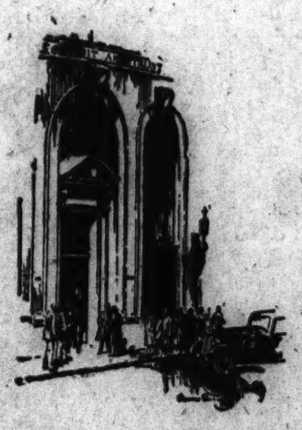
If the policy of forming a super control board for a syndicate steel industry is adopted it will have consequences outside the ranks of this one industry. Control boards may be required for other industries; coal, textile and railroads for example. Obviously there would be some advantages in having one glorious committee to control all the industries, with sub-committees to report on the progress of individual industries. And a board of control on such a scale would exercise powers comparable with Parliament itself.

Competition as an economic organization would be abandoned in favor of state regulation; since this is England we would not openly call it state control, but its true nature would not be disguised by the euphemistic title which we are sure to find.

The need for a board of economic supermen has just been emphasized by Sir William Beveridge, who described the conditions he experienced before the war. The neat schemes he devised in the academic atmosphere of the Board of Trade were passed on to a Cabinet of tired politicians who compromised on this, that and the other without any rhyme or reason. What the country needs, he suggests, is a board of four or five civil servants with time to think out plans and power to influence the government. Sir Arthur Salter has made a plea to the same effect. These gentlemen may see what they want if the government goes ahead with the steel industry scheme.

There is this much to be said on behalf of the committee's proposals, however superficial and slick they may appear in places. It is impossible for the steel industry to return to a small scale organization under free competition. Some degree of controlled monopoly is inevitable. The present scheme is a compromise, but it may work if only because the steel men realise that its failure will lead rapidly to complete socialisation. Since they don't want socialisation, and since they would have little objection to a freezing of the present economic position of the industry, the steel men will do what they can to implement the committee's proposals.


**Owners Of Property Need Not Be Burdened With Management**



You can retain control of your property and yet be free to travel, or to pursue a professional, social or business career.

By appointing this Company as Custodian of your property, all details of management will be lifted from you and placed on an organization especially equipped and experienced for such tedious work.

Our Custodianship service is being used by individual investors, fiduciaries, firms and corporations. It includes the physical safeguarding of securities; the collecting of coupons, interest, dividends and other income; remitting or crediting proceeds according to instructions; watching for called bonds and stock rights; transmitting orders for buying or selling; and keeping a careful accounting for income tax returns.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At Arch and Devonshire Streets

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are received in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Hedge Pressure Offsets Bullish News on Wheat

**Weekly Grain Review**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — Hedge pressure against a tremendous movement of winter wheat has been more effective marketwise in this grain center during the last week, than the flood of radically bullish crop news. The result was that the market was decidedly heavy, low prices representing declines of about 11 cents a bushel from the recent tops. Because of the extremely bullish character of the crop developments, traders were inclined to ignore the constant selling against purchases of cash wheat, and they also ignored the fact that the short interest, outside of hedges, was virtually eliminated.

Long profit-taking placed additional weight on the pit, and the general buying was not broad enough to assimilate this wheat. Stop-loss selling became general as the market rolled back on itself, adding to the general weakness.

**Harvest Runs Arrive**

As a result of present methods of gathering the wheat, with extensive use of combines even in the Middle West, the harvest run of wheat comes on the market in more concentrated fashion than formerly. This year it was expected that because of the depletion of stocks, both here and abroad, the heavy harvest run would be met with active foreign and domestic buying that would cushion the hedge sales. The demand however has been overestimated and the volume of hedges underestimated.

On the decline the flour business for domestic account has broadened rapidly, and there has been some business in hard winter wheat, but foreigners as a rule have been showing little interest in American wheat despite the accumulated evidence of crop disaster in Canada and in the Northwest of the United States. The world's shipments have dropped to extremely small proportions, and foreign importers can hardly get much encouragement from European crop conditions, as no more wheat is likely to be raised in Europe than last year.

**World Situation Bullish**

The pressure of winter wheat marketings appears to be the only important bearish feature in a world situation that has been changed radically by the tremendous losses in North American spring wheat. Current estimates now place the Canadian spring wheat crop at not much more than 150,000,000 bushels, which with a carry over of 35,000,000 bushels August 1 will give a total supply of only 185,000,000 to 190,000,000 bushels, from which must be supplied home needs of about 110,000,000 bushels and reserves for carry-over next year, leaving the smallest amount available for export in many years.

Rains helped wheat in some portions of the Canadian West, but the Saskatchewan crop is not expected to make any appreciable commercial supply, and in Alberta and Manitoba there are large areas, especially in Alberta that will produce little.

Rust damage continues to take a heavy toll in the United States Northwest, and also threatens bread wheat in Manitoba. It is believed four Northwest States will have little more than 100,000,000 bushels, and much of this will be thin, light weight wheat.

**Rust Damage Serious**

Black rust damage to winter wheat was more serious than generally supposed prior to harvest. Yields show a tremendous variation ranging from five to 35 bu. an acre throughout a large belt of the soft wheat territory in eastern Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The Southwest crop is heavy and of good quality and has been absorbed in a big way by mills.

The North American situation now empasizes what appears to be a tight adjustment between supply and demand for at least six months, or prior to southern hemisphere harvest. Drought is becoming a serious drawback in Argentina, threatening substantial losses.

The decline in wheat as well as the favorable crop prospects made the old crop futures in corn untenable. Buying demand dried up and "longs" liquidated on a decidedly thin market. The result was drastic declines and a big narrowing of the discount between old crop months and the December month. The crop has had rain enough to insure safe maturity in most sections, but in some sections hot winds could cause some damage.

## Early Wheat Price Sags 1c Bushel

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Wheat prices sagged more than a cent a bushel early today. Selling was attributed largely to increased hedging pressure and to official estimates the United States will have 175,000,000 bushels of wheat for export this year.

Opening unchanged to ⅞ lower, September 1.19⅛-⅞, December 1.21¾-22, wheat then fluctuated around this level. Corn started ½ up to ¾ off, September 1.01⅛-⅜, December 76⅝-77, and later rallied.

**Treasury Position**

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury, July 22: Receipts, $19,756,179.22; expenditures, $15,949,362.36; balance, $3,584,130,154.15; customs receipts for the month, $27,896,607.78 Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $263,943,369.16; expenditures, $467,614,491.88 including $139,925,527.39 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $194,071,222.71; gross debt, $36,[illegible] an increase of $5,380,[illegible] over the previous day; gold assets, $12,119,671,340.56, including $1,179,364,528.98 of inactive gold.

**Wool Top Futures**

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 10 points higher.

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 111.2 | 111.1 | 111.2 |
| Dec. | 111.2 | 111.1 | 111.2 |
| March | 111.4 | 111.3 | 111.3 |

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:30 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 2¾s '47-45 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 103.8 |
| 2 4¼s '52-47 | 110.28 | 110.26 | 110.26 |
| 31 2½s '53-49 | 98.22 | 98.20 | 98.20 |
| 127 2¾s '54-51 | 100.13 | 100.13 | 100.13 |
| 8 2s '56-51 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 103.8 |
| 1 2½s '60-58 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 101.7 |

Home Owners Loan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 2¾s '49-39 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 101.6 |

Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:30 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 64 | 63½ | 63½ |
| 35 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 80½ | 80 | 80 |
| 3 Am I G C 5½s '49 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 10 Am T&T 5½s '43 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 8 Am T&T cv 4¼s '39 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 5 Am T&T 3½s '61 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 11 Arm Del 4s '55 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 2 At&SF 4½s C-A '63 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 3 ACL cit 4s '52 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 1 A C Line 4½s '64 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 5 A C Line 5s '45 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 20 Auburn Auto 4½s '39 | 65 | 61½ | 65 |
| 1 Austin &nN W 5s '41 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 3 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 7 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 82½ | 82¼ | 82½ |
| 1 B&O 5s '96 P | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 17 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 70½ | 70 | 70 |
| 2 B&O 4s '48 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 2 Beth St 4¼s '60 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 8 Beth Stl 3¾s '60 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 6 Bost & Me 5s '67 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 1 BotConMills 6½s '34 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 5 BklyEdis 4¼s '66 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '60 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 1 CanNatRy 4¾s '55 | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 4 Can Nat 5s '69Oct | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 4 CanPac 5s '44 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 4 Can Pac 4½s '46 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 10 CanPac 4s perp | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 3 Caro C&O 6s '38 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 6 Cen RR NJ 4s '87 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 2 C&O 3½s '96D | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 7 C&Ohio cn 5s '39 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 2 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1 Chi&Ellı 5s '51 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 6 ChicGtWest 4s '59 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 10 CMSP&Pac 5s '75 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 3 Chi&NW4½s'36 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 10 Chi&NWm5s '87 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ |
| 1 Chi&NW4½s 2037 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 5 C & N W 3½s '87 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 1 C R I & P 4½s '52 A | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 10 C R I &P cv 4½s '60 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 5 C R I & P 4s '88 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| 4 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 10 Cin Un T 3½s '71 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 7 Cin Un T 5s '72 C | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 5 Cl Sh L 4½s '61 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 1 Cleve Un T 5s '73 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 2 Col F & I '70 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1 Col G 5s '52 May | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 7 Col G 5s '1961 | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| 5 Com Cred 3½s '51 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 3 Con Edis 3½s 46 | 105¾ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s '56 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 10 Con Oil 3½s '51 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Con Pow 3½s '66 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Container 5s '43 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 Crown Will 6s '51 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 2 D & R G 4s '36 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 10 Det Ed 5s '52 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 Det Ed 4s '65 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 5 Det Ed 3½s '66 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 Dow Chem 3s '51 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 Duquesne L 3½s '65 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Ele Jol & E 5s '41 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 1 Erie 1st 4s '96 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 1 Fond J&G 4s '82 ct | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2 Gen Cable 5½s '47 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Gen Mot Acc 3½s '51 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102¾ |
| 13 Goodrich 4½s '56 | 101 | 100¾ | 101 |
| 9 Goodrich 6s '65 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¾ |
| 8 Goodyr T&R 5s '57 | 105 | 104¾ | 105 |
| 4 Gt Nor 3½s '67 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 7 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 Gulf St Util 4s '56 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 1 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 20 Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 66¾ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 1 Interb RT 7s '32 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 12 Interb RT rfg 6s '66 | 68 | 67½ | 67½ |
| 21 Interlake Iron 4s '47 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Int Paper 6s '55 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 6 Int T&T cv 4½s '39 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 2 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 3 Int T&T 5s '55 | 76¼ | 76½ | 76¼ |
| 2 Jones&L Stl 4½s '61 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Kanaw & M 4s '90 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 1 KC South 5s '50 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 4 KC South 3s '50 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 5 Kas Gas 5½s '53 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 1 Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 2 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 6 Loews 3½s '46 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Lorillard Co 7s '44 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ |
| 1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 11 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 9 Lou G&E 3½s '66 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 42 Manhat Ry 4s '90 | 45½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 4 Manhat Ry 4s '90 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1 Marion StShov 6s '47 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 2 McCrory Strs 5s '51 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 Mob & Ohio 5s '38 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 MonWPaP 5½s '60 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 12 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Nat Dist P 4½s '45 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Natl Steel 4s '65 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 New E T&T 5s '52 | 124½ | 124¼ | 124½ |
| 8 N O Gt Nor 5s '83 | 88¼ | 87 | 88¼ |
| 4 N O Pub Serv 5s B | 96½ | 96¼ | 96½ |
| 39 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 1 NYC 3½s ref | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 7 NYC 3½s '46 | 86 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 15 NYC 3½s '52 | 88¾ | 108¼ | 108½ |
| 1 NYC&HR 4s '42 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 1 NYC Ln 4s '2037 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 1 NYC&StL 4½s '78 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 NYC&StL 4s '37 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 11 NYW&B 4½s '46 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 2 Niagara Sh 3½s '30 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 3 Nia Sh 1st 3½s '66 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Ohio Bd 6s '65 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 Otis Steel 4½s '52 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 2 Pac G & E 3¾s '66 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¾ |
| 5 Pac G & E 3½s '61 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Pac Gt A & P 4s '40 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 4 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 3 Pac T&T 3½s '66 B | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 7 Pen P & Li 4½s '61 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Pen Co 4s '63 | 103½ | 103 | 103 |
| 2 P RR gen 4½s '81 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 3 P R R 4½s deb '70 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 70 P R R 3¾s '70 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 P R R 3½s '52 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Pere Marq 5s '56 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 20 Phelps D 3½s '52 | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ |
| 1 Phila Co 5s '61 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 Phil Elec 3½s '67 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 4 Phil Read C&I 4s '40 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73 | 23½ | 23½ | 23¾ |
| 20 Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ |
| 6 Port Gen E 4½s '60 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 2 Postal Tel & C 5s '53 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 2 Potomac El P 3½s '66 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 10 Reade 4½s '67 A | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 4 Rem Rand 4½s '56 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 10 Republic Steel 4½s '61 | 97 | 96¾ | 97 |
| 2 Republic Steel 4½s '50 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 2 Rey C & B 4½s '54 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 7 StJ Ry LH&P 5s '37 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 StL Peo&NW 5s '48† | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 11 StL SW 1st 4s '89 | 85 | 84½ | 85 |
| 1 Seab AL cn 6s '49† | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 1 Seab AL rfg 4s '59† | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 6 Sea AL rfg 4s '59† | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 4 Shell Un 2½s '51 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 2 So Bell T&T 3½s '62 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 6 So Cal Gas 4½s '61 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 So Col Pow 6s '47 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 7 So Pac 4½s '68 | 87 | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 6 So Pac rfg 4s '55 | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| 6 So Pac cit 4s '49 | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ |
| 8 So Pac 3½s '46 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 3 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 South Ry cn 5s '56 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 2 SW Bell Tel 3½s '64 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Stand Oil NJ 2s '61 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 3 T RR A StL L 4s '53 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 8 Tex Corp 3½s '51 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Third Ave 5s '37 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 7 Third Ave 4s 5s '60‡ | 18 | 17½ | 17½ |
| 2 Third Ave 4s '60 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 1 Tide Wat A O 3½s '52 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 1 Un Pac 3½s '71 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 1 Un Rub 5s '47 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 8 Utah L&T Trac 5s '44 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 1 Utah P&L 5s '44 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 3 Util P&L 5s '50 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 3 Vanadium 5s '41 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 Virgin Ry 3½s '66 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 Westch Lt 5s '50 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 5 West Md 4s '52 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 2 West Un 5s '51 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 4 West Un 4½s '50 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 29 West Un 5s '60 | 89¾ | 89 | 89 |
| 1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1 Wilson&Co 4s '55 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 19 Youngst&Tn'61 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 14 Youngst&T 3½s '51 | 148 | 147 | 147¼ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 AbitibiP&P 5s '53 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 7 Argentine 4s '72 | 93 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 15 Argentine 4½s'72 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 6 Argentine 6s '57A | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 2 Arg 6s 1960 Sept | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1 Arg 6s 1961 May | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 Australia 5s '57 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 10 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 1 Buenos A 3d 6s '60 Oct | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 2 Buen A 3s '84 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| 7 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 2 B A 4½s 4¾s Apr '76 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 3 Bulgaria 7s '67 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 13 Canada 4s '60 | 107 | 106¾ | 107 |
| 4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 5 Chile 6s '53 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 1 Copenhagen 4s '53 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 Cordoba Pr 7s '42 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 11 Cuba 5½s '45 | 98 | 97¾ | 98 |
| 1 Denmark 4s '55 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 Ger A Bk 6s '60 Oct | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 1 Ger Gov 5½s '65 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 29¼ |
| 1 Italy 7s '51 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 12 Japan 5½s '65 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 1 Jugoslavia 5s '57 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 1 Leip Pr 4½s '50 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 6 Norway 4½s '65 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 Norway 4s '44 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 Norway 4s '63 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Norway 4½s '68 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 18 Norway 4s '53 | 99½ | 99 | 99 |
| 1 Orient Dev 5½s '58 | 72¾ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 1 Panambuco 7s '47 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 1 Peru 1st 7½s '59 | 28½ | 28½ | 30½ |
| 1 Prussia 6½s '51 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 20 Rio de Jan 6½s '53 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 1 Roumania Inst 7s '59 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 9 Serbs Cts Sl 7s'62 | 29 | 28 | 29 |
| 1 Tokio City 5½s'31 | 71½ | 72 | 72½ |
| 13 Tokyo El Li 5s 53 | 78¾ | 77¾ | 78¾ |
| 1 Tyrol Hy El P 7½s '55 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 6 Tyrol Hy El P 7s '52 | 98 | 97½ | 97½ |
| 1 Uruguay 8s '46 | 73 | 71 | 71 |

Bond sales (in dollars): 1,563,000; previous day 7,850,000; week ago, 3,234,000; year ago, 14,453,000; two years ago, 3,497,000. Jan. 1 to date, 1,827,357,000; year ago, 2,913,634,000; two years ago, 4,804,231,000.

Xin—Ex-interest; cv—Certificates; †—selling flat on account of default; ‡—selling flat for reasons other than default; ‡—matured bonds. Negotiability impaired pending investigation.

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | Ala Pow $7 pf (7) | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 10 | Ala Pow $6 pf (6) | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 50 | Alum Co Am | 148 | 148 | 148 |
| 100 | Alum Ltd | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 300 | Am Boxbd (.95g) | 21¼ | 21 | 21 |
| 100 | Am Capital B | 1 | ¾ | ¾ |
| 100 | Am Cit P&LA (3h) | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 200 | AmCP&LAww (2¾h) | 33½ | 33 | 33½ |
| 1400 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 33¾ | 33 | 33 |
| 1100 | Am & Fgn Pow | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ |
| 2000 | Am Gas&El (1.40) | 38 | 36¾ | 38 |
| 150 | Am Hard Rub | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ |
| 700 | Am Lt & T (1.20a) | 19¾ | 18¾ | 19¾ |
| 400 | Am Maracaibo | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 1100 | Am Seal Kap | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 2700 | Am Sup Power | 2 | 1¾ | 2 |
| 700 | Am Sup P pf | 38½ | 37 | 38½ |
| 200 | Anch Post P | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 10 | Appal El P pf (7) | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 100 | Ark Nat Gas | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 2300 | Ark Nat Gas A | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7½ |
| 300 | Ark Nat Gas pf | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 |
| 200 | As El Ind (.36dg) | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12¼ |
| 100 | As G & El | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 1300 | As G&El A | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 3000 | As G&El war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1000 | As G&El pf | 25 | 23½ | 25 |
| 100 | Atlas Corp war | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 200 | Atlas Ply (1¼g) | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 700 | Atlas Wolfram M | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 100 | Auto V Mach (1½a) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 200 | Baldwin Rubber (½g) | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 100 | Bardstown Dis | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | Bath Iron Wks 6⅞(f) | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 10 | Bell Tel Pa pf (6½) | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 200 | Bellanca Airc | 6¾ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ |
| 200 | Berk & Gay Furn | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 100 | Bliss E W | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 100 | Blue Ridge (.15g) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 300 | Bower R Bear (.4g) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Breeze Corp | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | Brewster Aero | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 100 | Bright Star El B | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 100 | Brr P & W (.90g) | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 100 | Bunk Hill & S (1½g) | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 1000 | Carib Syn (½g) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Carman B | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 100 | Carnegie Met | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 800 | Catalin Am | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 300 | Cartier Corp | 58¼ | 58 | 58 |
| 900 | Cen & Sw Ut | 2½ | 1½ | 1⅞ |
| 100 | Cen St El | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 150 | Cen St El 6% pf | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅝ |
| 25 | Cen St E cv pf | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 25 | Cen St E cv pf n | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 100 | Centrif Pf (1.40) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 50 | Chi Flex Shaft (4) | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 400 | Chi R & M (.30g) | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ |
| 300 | Chief Cons | 1⅛ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 3900 | Cities Service | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 200 | Cit Serv pf | 45½ | 45 | 45½ |
| 25 | Cit Svc $7 pf | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 700 | Claude Neon Lts | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 500 | Colon Devel cv pf | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 100 | Colo F & I war | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 1900 | Colum O & G | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 200 | Com Edis (.6) | 115½ | 115 | 115½ |
| 800 | Com & So war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 900 | Cons Cop Min | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ |
| 200 | Cons Gas Ut | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 100 | Cons Stl Corp | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1800 | Cord Corp | 3¾ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 200 | Corroon & Rey | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 400 | Creole Pet (½g) | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 100 | Courtaulds (.25lg) | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ |
| 200 | Crocker Wh | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 100 | Croft Brewing | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 300 | Cuni Mex | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 100 | Darby Pet (½) | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| 500 | Dayton Rub | 23⅞ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| 50 | Dayton Rub A (2¾) | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 100 | Detroit Gasket (1) | 18⅜ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1100 | Det G&M pf (1.20) | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 200 | De Paper Prod (¼) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 25 | Duke Power (2g) | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 300 | Eagle P L (.20g) | 20½ | 20 | 20½ |
| 200 | East Gas & F | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 200 | East Sta Corp | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ |
| 100 | Easy W MB (½g) | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 20600 | El Bond & Sh | 21⅝ | 20 | 21⅝ |
| 200 | El Bond & Sh pf (6) | 76 | 75 | 76 |
| 200 | El Pow As (.15g) | 6⅜ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 200 | El Pow As A (.15g) | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ |
| 100 | El P&L war | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 40 | El P&L 2 pf A | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 1400 | Elect Share | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | Electrol vtc | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 50 | Emp G & F 7% pf | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 200 | Equity Corp | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅜ |
| 200 | Evans Wallp | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | Fairchild Av | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | Falstaff Brew | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1500 | Fedders Mfg (⅛g) | 15 | 14½ | 15 |
| 100 | Fisk Rub | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 200 | Fla P&L 97 pf | 48 | 47½ | 48 |
| 100 | Ford M Can A (1) | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 100 | Frankl Ray | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 30 | Ft Trailer (.30g) | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 100 | Gen Aliens | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 100 | Gen El Ltd (.60g) | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 100 | Gen Firepfg (.55g) | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 200 | Gen Fy Rub | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅝ |
| 10 | Gen T&R A pf (6) | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 400 | Glen Alden (½g) | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 50 | Godchaux Sug A (2g) | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 200 | Gorh Mfg vtc (2½g) | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 2200 | Grand Nat Films | 2 | 1¾ | 2 |
| 100 | Grand Rap V (1) | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 40 | Gt Atl & P wr (6a) | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 100 | Greenf T & D | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 100 | Gynsum L & Alab | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 600 | Gulf Oil (1½g) | 59½ | 59 | 59 |
| 1000 | Hall Print 1951 cts | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 700 | Hollins Gold (.05a) | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ |
| 100 | Holophane (1.20g) | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 200 | Hud&Man Man (5g) | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 600 | Humb Oil (1½) | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 100 | Hycrudestrir (2g) | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 50 | Ill Iowa Pow | 9 | 8½ | 9 |
| 200 | Ill Iowa Pow div ct | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 400 | Illowa Pow pf | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 50 | Ill nine (½g) | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 100 | Imp Oil Can (½a) | 30¾ | 29¾ | 30¾ |
| 100 | Ind Ter Ill (.4a) | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 10 | Ind Pow & L pf | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 100 | Ind Svc 7 pf | 

# Pensions on Way For Black-Coated British Workers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — The "black-coated" worker in Britain—such as the small storekeeper, the farmer, the music teacher, and the clerk — whose slender incomes have been just large enough in the past to exclude them from taking advantage of the Government's existing contributory pension arrangement, are to be materially helped to make at least some provision for their own advanced years and also for their families.

This benefit, which is expected to affect more than 1,000,000 men and 500,000 women, is provided by a Government measure. The contributions from the workers are to vary according to age of entry, but those who join the scheme without delay—even if they have already reached the age of 55—will be able to insure for the small weekly payment of 1s. 3d.

**Huge Sum Involved**

The benefits secured by this contribution include 10s. weekly pension for the man when he reaches the age of 65, also in the event of his passing on, a similar pension for his widow, besides 5s. weekly for his eldest boy or girl and 3s. weekly for each subsequent child, the amount rising to 7s. 6d. weekly for a child who has lost both parents.

The scheme is to be ultimately self-supporting, but owing to the concessions made to the older entrants in the years immediately ahead, initial expenditure from state revenues are involved to the extent of a sum which may amount ultimately to anything up to a total of £50,000,000, spread over a period of about a generation.

**Encouragement to Thrift**

The scheme is regarded as filling a real need. Taken in conjunction with the Government's existing insurance arrangements for those engaged in manual labor, it means that nearly the entire working population of Britain is now in a position to secure itself against anything of the nature of absolute penury.

Labor here would like to see benefits increased and contributions from the beneficiaries further reduced at the cost of the taxpayer. But so far as it goes, the scheme is practically universally approved, alike as an encouragement to thrift and as a means of reducing what has hitherto been a source of anxiety among folk whose instincts of independence cause them in many cases to undergo hardship and want often undreamed of by their neighbors.

# New York City Republicans Put Slate-Writing in Reverse

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 24—Two more candidates had been tossed into the primary potpourri for New York City's 1937 mayoralty election today, as Republicans began to write a slate from the bottom up, still wary of their top line selection.

The names listed are Prof. Joseph D. McGoldrick, Fusion Democrat, for Comptroller, and Alderman Newbold Morris, Republican, for president of the council. Indications were that these designations would be eminently satisfactory to the forces fighting Tammany Hall, under the leadership of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, up for re-election.

Coincidentally the Mayor charged the unfilled top-line meant that the faction within the city Republican organization fighting him was tied up with Tammany, and inferred that Kenneth F. Simpson, New York County Republican chairman, was the leader of this group.

"Seemingly the Republican party is wide open to Tammany," the Mayor declared, when reporters told him that a day-long conference between Mr. Simpson, Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman from New York, and other Republican leaders here yesterday, had failed to produce anything on the mayoral designee beyond the statement by Mr. Simpson that the door was "still wide open for a candidate for mayor."

**Not Concerned**

Mayor LaGuardia appeared particularly interested, however, in what the Republicans proposed to do, declaring he was "not concerned with the brawl between Jimmy (Tammany Chief James J.) Dooling and Jimmy (James J.) Hines." Mr. Hines is the district chieftain at the head of the Tammany bloc in opposing the wigwam designation of United States Senator Royal S. Copeland for mayor.

Whichever way the Republican picture unfolds, the mayor contended, the city voters would have ample opportunity to endorse his administration by voting for him and other candidates, "who are not tied up with Tammany Hall."

**Marking Time**

Both Professor McGoldrick—2nd interim comptroller two years ago who lost to the city Democratic machine in a subsequent election to fill the Fusion vacancy in this office—and Mr. Morris are political friends of the mayor. Their designation last night holds only for New York county, where the chief Republican voting strength here lies.

In failing to fill in the top line of their ticket, the Republicans were seen as marking time pending developments in the Democratic mayoralty mix-up following Senator Copeland's designation Thursday night, in opposition to the action of the Democratic leaders of the four counties outside Manhattan, comprising the major vote strength of the city machine, in backing Grover A. Whalen for the Sept. 16 primaries.

A powerful faction within the party favors a Copeland coalition with the anti-Roosevelt democrats here, but these are opposed by another important element in the party, featuring such nationally prominent names as Charles Evans Hughes Jr., son of the United States Supreme Court Chief Justice; Henry L. Stimson, secretary of state under President Hoover; George Z. Medalie and others. With this situation obtaining Mr. Simpson today was resisting pressure by the anti-LaGuardia group for immediate action on the mayoralty. Three organization Republicans already have their hats in the ring independent of leader designation.

The division among the Republicans against endorsing Mayor LaGuardia was emphasized today following a survey of LaGuardia sentiment in Brooklyn, heaviest voting unit of the city's five counties, by William M. Calder, a LaGuardia advocate. This survey indicated that the rank and file of Republicans in that borough were for Mayor LaGuardia for another term by more than 10 to one.

**Cause for Praise**

The poll was among 25,000 Republicans of the fourth, sixth, eighth, fourteenth and twenty-second assembly districts. These returns are giving Republican leaders further cause for pause.

Senator Copeland meanwhile has personally made a bid for the Republican designation, saying he would like to go into the primaries on the Republican ticket as an anti-New Deal candidate. On his way back to Washington he stopped in New York City for conference with his Tammany supporters who are headed by Alfred E. Smith, stating that he was not devoting himself at the moment to the preliminaries to the primary fight here because of his preoccupation in seeing that the Roosevelt Supreme Court change bill was a dead issue at this session of Congress.

Queried on Mayor LaGuardia, who will be his opponent in the city election if the senator wins the Democratic nomination, Dr. Copeland said he was "not saying anything against an old friend"; that Mr. LaGuardia was "the logical candidate for any one who favors the New Deal."

"I am anti-new deal," he continued, "and I believe the people of New York City as well as those throughout the country have come to think anti-new deal."

# Eden Submits Questionnaire For 27 Nations' Stand on Spain

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today asked European powers to put down in black and white their stand on the British plan to keep foreign arms and fighters out of the Spanish civil war. Mr. Eden sent to each member of the 27-nation Non-Intervention Committee a questionnaire to give each government a chance to outline its views.

MILAN, Italy, July 24 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo D'Italia today attacked nations opposed to granting belligerent status to Spanish insurgents.

The article, which usually well-informed sources said could be interpreted as an indication of the stand Italy intended to maintain in the deadlocked non-intervention negotiations, called these nations perpetrators of "fiction."

In London last Tuesday Italy brought conciliation efforts of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to a fresh impasse by demanding that the granting of belligerent rights to both sides of the Spanish civil war be considered before the withdrawal of foreign volunteers.

Britain then began drawing up an entirely new plan to break the deadlock—a scheme thus far secret—which possibly will be laid before the directing sub-committee of the 27-nation non-intervention group early next week.

Germany stands with Italy in the insistence that belligerent rights be accorded before steps are taken to rid Spain of foreign soldiery.

The two Fascist powers have recognized Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco's junta as the true government of Spain.

The Italo-German stand on belligerent rights and foreign volunteers is diametrically opposed to the view of France and Russia and the Eden plan for non-intervention.

Il Popolo d'Italia's 750-word editorial was a denunciation of all the international "make believe" which it said followed the world war.

# Fellowship Demand Increases in Georgia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS, Ga.—Interest among students at the University of Georgia in foreign exchange fellowships has increased so greatly that President Harmon W. Caldwell has authorized the committee on graduate study and research council, Dr. R. P. Stephens, chairman, to ask for additional fellowships for 1937-38.

In the last few years nine Georgia men and women have gone abroad on foreign fellowship. Four have gone to Germany, three to France, and two to Italy. At present there is a fellow in Italy, two in France, and one in Germany.

The committee intends to ask for the privilege of sending in 1937-38 two students to Germany, two to France, one to England, and one to Italy. Such an exchange is possible only when a foreign university is willing to provide free room, board, and tuition for a Georgia student in exchange for a like provision for one of its own students. These negotiations are carried on through the Institute of International Education.

In addition to these exchange fellowships, the University of Heidelberg offers free tuition for two consective semesters to B. A. graduates of recognized American colleges or universities. This makes it possible for an American to spend nine months at Heidelberg, beginning October 1, for a total cost of between $165 and $300 except for travel.

# Movie Forum Asks Data On Educational Films

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Delegates to the third annual educational conference of the Hollywood Motion Picture Forum here concluded their sessions with a banquet, where they unanimously resolved to ask Dr. Walter Dexter, California, superintendent of public instruction, for an immediate investigation of the place of films as a means of visual education in this State.

"Utilizing scientific and artistic developments in education" was the topic of the two-day conference, attended by educators and civic leaders, who endorsed wider use of vocational films, many of the latest of which were exhibited.

## N. Y. Police to School

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Maj. John A. Warner, superintendent of state police, detailed yesterday seven members of the division to attend for a second year the traffic officers' training school at Harvard University August 16 to 28.

## Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

**To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy**

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

| Steamship | Sailing | Due | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Queen Mary | July 28 | Plymouth Aug. 2 | July 27 6:00 pm | July 28 6:00 am |

**Pacific Sailings**

| Steamship | Sailing | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| President McKinley | Seattle July 31 | July 26 4:00 pm | July 26 6:00 pm |
| *Asama Maru | Aug. 5 | July 31 4:00 pm | July 31 6:00 pm |

**Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailing | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| *President Pierce | July 21 | July 26 4:00 pm | July 26 6:00 pm |
| Maunawili Victoria | Aug. 3 | July 29 4:00 pm | July 29 6:00 pm |
| Niagara Victoria | Aug. 4 | July 30 6:00 pm | July 30 6:00 pm |

*(San Francisco.)

**Air-Mail Service**

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

# Local Classified Advertising

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BROOKLINE, Mass.—Large front suite with fireplace; quiet, private home, housekeeping, porch, parking, Frigidaire; near Worcester Turnpike. Long. 5018.

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IN DORCHESTER CENTER, Mass., conveniently and pleasantly located, a home to share or a room to rent; references. Write Box P-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DESIRE responsible party coming to Washington to drive my car, Lincoln, Nebraska, to Washington, D. C. Robert J. McCormick, 1101 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MAN—Intelligent with some nursing experience and good character references, as companion to young man; Christian Scientist preferred; near New York City. Write Box W-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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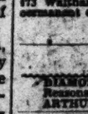

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(Adv Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates, $15 to $20; send for circular.
D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

The Nauset on Cape Cod
Guests by the day, week or season.
East Orleans, Mass. Tel. 272 B. T. BISHOP

**SUMMER HOMES**

MAINE COAST FARMHOUSE for rent by week or month, Aug. and Sept.; 6 furn. rooms, fireplace, sea view, bathing beach. Box R-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**WANTED TO BUY**

BIG CASH prices for women's worn, old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th. Chickering 5-6408. Opposite Macy's, near B'way. N. Y.

**ALABAMA**

**BIRMINGHAM**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503.
9-10 A. M. — 4-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145
McCORMACK BROS.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

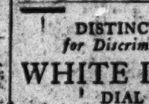
**Goodrich Silvertown Stores**

THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B. Ph. 3-5164

**Wheeler**
at
Five Points
SHOES — HOSIERY

DISTINCTIVE MILK
*for Discriminating People*
WHITE DAIRY CO.
DIAL 2-2101
Consistently Above
Rigid Health Requirements

**ED. S. MOORE, Inc.**



NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. B-6286
2024 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

**ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP**

Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377
1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

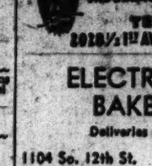
SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
9016 Third Ave. Phone 3-1159

*Family Service Laundry*
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

**ICE**
CONSUMERS
ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

Wear Adorable Dresses and Be Admired
Adorable
1927 THIRD AVE.,

**MOBILE**



The Jersey Farm Dairy
*Grade A Raw Milk*
J. P. KRUBACH, Prop.
913 Cottrell Street
Phone Belmont 3113-M

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN'S SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1870

*25 Years of Honest, Clean Service*
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
Rug Cleaning
FURRIER SERVICE—STORAGE
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
Dexter 1934

**ALABAMA**

**MONTGOMERY**

*Here's News!*
Our August Furniture and Rug Sale Begins Monday, July 26th
Buy now and save 10% to 30%. Buy on our easy club plan at sale prices.
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
"40 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store"
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

ROSENBERG-DANIELS MID-SUMMER
SALE
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
DIXIE WORSTEDS
19.50
Rosenberg-Daniels
116 Montgomery Street
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

*Save with pure ice in an air conditioned*
*Ice* REFRIGERATOR
ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO.
Three Phones—C-97—[illegible]

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires.
903 N. COURT STREET

*Francile Beauty Salon*
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"

*We specialize in Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting and Tinting*
110 Church St. Cedar 538
Opp. New Post Office
Ground Floor

I. A. KENT
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

HENLEY APPLIANCE CO.
RADIOS RANGES AIR CONDITIONING WASHERS REFRIGERATORS ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Cor. Church and Lee Streets Cedar 188
*Your Electrical Dealer*

SHULMAN'S
*For Fine Cakes*
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court St. C-4548

Have Them Cleaned Right
AMERICAN CLEANERS
CEDAR 3244
114 Jefferson St. corner Paramount Theater

**FLORIDA**

**CORAL GABLES**

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
MEATS and BAKERY GOODS

**DAYTONA BEACH**

Drink Foremost Milk

950 VOLUSIA AVE.
PHONE 480
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

MAC'S GROCERY
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
H. R. SWANK
De Luxe Western Meats
300 Ocean Blvd., Daytona Beach, Fla.

*You take no chance in sending Clothes to the*
ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
*We return everything but the dirt*
TELEPHONE 355 401 CYPRESS ST.
100% on inspection

**JACKSONVILLE**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0742
10-1 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

WHIDDON'S
*"There's One Near You"*
Fancy Groceries and Meats

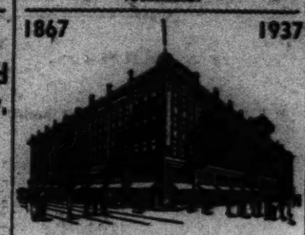
VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
Featuring Undine Permanents
No Electricity
No Wires
No Harmful Chemicals Used
*Air Conditioned and Remodeled*
317 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-3873

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

**FLORIDA**

**JACKSONVILLE** (Continued)

1867 1937



Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

*Now!*
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge.
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

*Now in Full Swing!*
July Clearance
Entire Stock Men's
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Bensley and Lebow
*Spring and Summer Suits*
LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOME
Phone 5-1538
Mrs. L. C. McCabe Lady Attendant
45 W. Church St.

H. C. HARE CO.
Fire and Casualty Insurance
*General Agents*
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
*An Agent in Every Florida Town*
21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1896

INA BROTHERS
Groceries — Meats — Fruits
Vegetables
2246 Oak St. 'Phones 7-8607, 7-8608
300 Davis St. " 5-2628, 5-2629
*Free Delivery*

Sears
*Will Save You Money*
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
*Gowns and Hats*
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

**MIAMI**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care served to your liking.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

*Abstracts—Title Insurance*
*Escrows*
Dade-Commonwealth.
TITLE COMPANY
17 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

Eleanor's
HUNTINGTON BUILDING
S. E. 2nd Ave. at S. E. 1st St.
JULY CLEARANCE
GOWNS — WRAPS
Street, sport and travel dresses. Also hats greatly reduced.

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
740 N. W. 13th Terrace Ph. 3-7000

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 6th St.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
*Where Food Prices Are Made*
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
3 blocks west from Church of Christ, Scientist

**FLORIDA**

**MIAMI** (Continued)

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
"We Call For and Deliver"
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

LEE WADE
*Architect*
1050 Seybold Building
Phone 3-2581

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION
ICE CREAM
Phone Edgewater 1685

Rose-Franzis GOWN SHOP
All stock, including finer frocks—coats—millinery—at reduced prices for clearance.
206 S. E. First Avenue Phone 3-2057
(In Clyde Court Building)

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC
1600 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave.

*The Best to Be Had in Foods*
Prompt Delivery Service
Dial 2-3724

Delicatessen
McKinley - Wedderspoon
Sandwiches Ice Cream
Phone 4-1922
Main Highway Coconut Grove

**ORLANDO**

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
49 West Concord
Near Orange Ave.
PHONE 3176

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
*"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"*

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
ORANGE AVENUE AND JEFFERSON

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
*Quality*
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

**SARASOTA**

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

**ST. PETERSBURG**

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 9402
HOME OWNED

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
*Funeral Home*
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

**TAMPA**

"Shop at Sears and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Tampa, Fla.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Tampa, Florida

SEE NEXT PAGE

## FLORIDA

### TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

BUY YOUR ICE
FROM THE TRUCKS WITH POLAR RED EMBLEM

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

### WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D.COLE INC.
INSURANCE SPECIALISTS — ENGINEERING SERVICE
Telephone 4117
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

W. E. FROST
Hornac Paint was developed to resist the Ultra Violet Ray ● For the best in paints insist upon A. C. Horn Company's line of paints ● We sell them on a money back guarantee.
W. E. Frost 516 Clematis St. Phone 4951

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A.M.-11 A.M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 5789

KEEP COOL
It costs so little!
Night Air Home Cooling Systems
Emerson Fans and Kitchen Ventilators
Portable Room Air Conditioners
COLGREN'S
968 Peachtree HE. 3236
Tenth Street Section

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving, All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING ●
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
120 Peachtree Street

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
● Real Estate — Renting
● Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG., ATLANTA

### GEORGIA

### MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jon Harrold
One Price to Everybody
Annual Summer Sale of Dependable Furs
*At Very Moderate Prices*

Edward B. Harrold Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
PHONE 461 Macon, Ga.

### NORTH CAROLINA

### ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

### CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash—Thrifty—Rough Dry—Family Finished.
A Service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence. English house; excellent cooking; good service; moderate terms; good locality near Ghezireh Sporting Club

### BOARD FOR STUDENTS

AUSTRIA—Pleasant home for one or two students in a cultured and modern household; best board; centrally situated near University. Tel. A 24-1-78 U. Frl. Nelly Bosoky, Vienna, I., Rathausstr. 8/16.

## Europe

### DENMARK

### COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
*REASONABLE PRICES*
Papsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

A/S KØBENHAVNS SMØRREBRØDSFABRIK
Delicious "Smørrebrød"
Danish open faced Sandwiches for lunch, parties, picnic and travelling.
26 branches. Tel. Central 7075 (4 lines)
V. FARIMAGSGADE 11

"ACACIA"
*Flowers*
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
*Member of F. T. D.*
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

COURT HAIRDRESSER—PERFUMERY
LOUIS PELLMAN'S, Succ.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving. Manicure
Lille Kongensgade 1 Central 7042

DECORATION HOUSE PAINTING
SIGNBOARDS
GEORG TALMER
Kronprinsesse Sofiesvej 11
Telf. Godt. 8215

KNUD RASMUSSEN
Øresundsvej 57
Telf. Amager 7456
BUTCHER
FIRST CLASS QUALITY

### ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

### FRANCE

### FRENCH PROVINCES

LES GOLF HOTELS
*Modern Comfort*
Close to Beach and the Golf Course
Excellent Cuisine
The Automobile Club of America

### NORWAY

### OSLO

Jensen & Co.
TORVGATEN 5 a.
Largest selections in groceries and finer foods
Sannerbroens Benzinstation
Waldemar Thranes Gate 86
*Is the Service Station for Your Auto*
COME IN OR CALL 70223

### SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
*Wool Specialists*
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69, Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö: Baltzargatan 32
In Göteborg: V. Hamngatan 11

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
CARPETS CURTAINS TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 50 GÖTEBORG

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Bibliotekagatan 12

## SWITZERLAND

### BASEL

WOLLENSON
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools.

### BERNE

MERCURE
*The Shop for Quality*
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS
Our HOSIERY and GLOVE DEPARTMENT *offers you best qualities at reasonable prices.*
Au Bon Marche
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
*The House for Carpets and Linoleum*

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
*Installation and Sale of*
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17. Tel. 22.511

COAL GASOIL BENZINE MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

MANICURE
Louise Kisslig
Spitalgasse 29 Tel. 29.499

### BIEL

CAR ALPINS
J. Kupferschmid
Tel. 3188 Waffengässli 4
(Alpine Motorbuses)

### GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.465
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EOS
*Restaurant Végétarien,*
12, rue Chantepoulet, près de la Gare,
Good Cooking
Vente de spécialités alimentaires. Pain complet.

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/30 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822 (Drapery Store)

GEORG JENSEN'S SILVER
*Same Prices as in Copenhagen*
*Sole Agent:* HENRI ROZELAAR
Jeweller Watchmaker
PLACE DU MOLARD 1.

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHONE, 88.

tricomain
No. 11. Face Salle Centrale
DES LAINES ET DES MODELES DE TRICOTAGE REPUTES.
THEORIES GRATUITES. (WOOLS)

### INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & CO'S.
*Provision Stores*
*Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates*
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland
*When Visiting the* Bernese Oberland, Switzerland *ask for*
Burri's Eating Butter
AND
Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products. F. BURRI. Tel. 309

### LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
*FISH, POULTRY, FOWL*
*Canned Goods*
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136
INSTALLATIONS SANITAIRES
SERRURERIE APPAREILLAGE
*Sanitary Installations and Plumbing Work of All Kinds*
Mr. P. TRIBOLET-GONTHIER
La Sallaz s/ Lausanne. Tel. 26.770

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
BRUNO ET RITTER
Rue Madeleine 1st Floor Tel. 29.486

### MATTEN—Interlaken

Konditorei—Tea Room
*Groceries—Provisions for Tourists*
MAX WIRZ

### MONTREUX

Mrs. E. ZIMMERMANN
*Corset Specialist*
Grand Rue 8 Tel. 62.282

Teinturerie G. Ney
Steam Pressing—Dry Cleaning
*Invisible Darning, Moderate Prices*
12 rue Eglise Catholique Tel. 64.100

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

## SWITZERLAND

### ZURICH

Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk, White Goods.
Metzler
LIMMATQUAI 106 ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 20
*First Class House of Ladies' and Children's Garments*

Bäckerei - Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
Limmatstrasse 123 Tel. 31.482
*Baker and Confectioner*

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co.
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Postalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
*Complete Trousseaux*

Ladies' Hairdresser
Individual Service Moderate Prices
A. JOOS-STRICKLER
Storchengasse 14. I Et. Tel. 35.976

MEYER-BUCK
Schipfländе / Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

### *Union of South Africa*

### CAPE TOWN

SEA POINT ATLANTIC GARAGE
Rocklands Road, SEA POINT
Repairs of every description.
Petrol, oils, and all motor car accessories.

Madame Grace
*American*
*Corset Specialities*
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town.

SEA POINT DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service.
*Daily Deliveries.*
Regent Road Sea Point Tel. Sea Point 4-2402
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3060

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
*Suppliers of*
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

HERBERT PENNY LTD.
*Auctioneers and Estate Agents*
Lennons Bldgs., 30 Adderley St.
TELEPHONE 2-6571

ATTWELL'S
*Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality*
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Gearis Street Cape Town

### DURBAN

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

LOWTHERS
BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (WHOLE MEAL) BREAD
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21381

ARLINES
for
HOMEMADE CAKES PIES and PASTRIES
SANDWICHES for all occasions.
LUNCH PACKETS delivered to your office.
Proprietress: MRS. ADELINE WALLACE
5 Mercury Lane Phone 21051

KILBURN & WHITE
*Electrical Engineers*
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators and Lamps. Electrical Installations and Repairs a Speciality.
557 WEST STREET Phone 20156

Adams & Co., Ltd.
*Stationers and Booksellers*
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books.
341 WEST ST. Phone 21981

ANSTEY'S
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen.
300 WEST STREET PHONE 22103

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At your service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites.
300 POTE STREET Phone 20021

## Union of South Africa

### EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

### ISIPINGO BEACH

*For an Ideal Holiday Try*
"BRAESIDE"
Beautifully Situated
Excellent Cuisine
Electric Light. Water Borne Sewerage
Golf. Bowls. Tennis. Fishing
Proprietress: Mrs. P. K. Hoad Phone 60

### JOHANNESBURG

*For Quality* *For Value*
Cleghorns
*Everything for*
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
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Cables: Judgment Pretoria
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GENERAL PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

Australia

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GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
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SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

CHARMIAN DE GROOT
*Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon*
Realistic and Eugene and Non-Electric Permanent Waving
MEZZANINE FLOOR
80 MARKET STREET MA 1725

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M. A. 5241

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Accumulated funds exceed $60,000,000
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REAL ESTATE and COMMISSION AGENT
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(Continued)

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*House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers*
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"At the Junction"
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*DRESSMAKER*
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## VICTORIA

### MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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PRINTERS and Carton Manufacturers
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*Color Work a Specialty*
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Phone CENT. 7964

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IMPORTER and CREATOR OF MODEL HATS
3rd Floor Chatros House
163 COLLINS STREET

W. D. JOYNT & Company
*Commercial and Color*
PRINTERS
447 LITTLE BOURKE STREET
CENTRAL 7199

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD
THRIFT-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
20 Stevens St.
Tels. U. 2171 and U. 2172 Malvern, S. 5

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F. L. LANCASTER
127 Chapel St., Windsor WIN 6735

The Strand
Furniture Warehouse
276-278 Chapel Street Win. 4419
PRAHRAN, S. 1

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DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
*Agents for*
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*Shop at the*
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
*is to be depended on*
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
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Reliable Shoe Store
*Noted for Quality and Value*
J. J. BROOKES
*Shoe Specialist*
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Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
*All Work Guaranteed*
Baker & Coy. 120 Manchester Street Phone 45-197

G. W. BENNETT
Builder and Contractor
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*Artistic Homes Planned and Built*

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Monitor Movie Guide

### *'The Emperor's Candlesticks,' Spy Story With William Powell and Luise Rainer*

**Born Reckless** (Twentieth Century)—Noisy melodrama about taxicab racketeering and an ex-auto racing champion who helped a girl put the racketeers to rout. Malcolm St. Clair directed. Brian Donlevy, Barton MacLane and Rochelle Hudson. Adults.

**The Emperor's Candlesticks** (MGM)—Smoothly acted story of diplomatic intrigue in the Russia of the Tsars with William Powell and Luise Rainer as evenly matched rival agents. Knowingly directed by George Fitzmaurice and handsomely photographed. Frank Morgan, Henry Stephenson, Robert Young, Maureen O'Sullivan. Family.

**Lady Escapes** (Twentieth Century)—Slapstick farce of marital complications turning on the mother-in-law theme. Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, George Sanders, Cora Witherspoon. Adults.

**Midnight Madonna** (Paramount)—Introducing a new juvenile actress, Kitty Clancy, in a yarn about a mother who sought and managed to prevent the child and an unexpected heritage from falling into the hands of an unworthy parent. Warren William, Mady Correll, Edward Ellis. Adults.

**Pick a Star** (Roach-MGM)—Musical comedy, with Jack Haley coming to the rescue of a contest winner after the promoter had absconded. Laurel and Hardy, Patsy Kelly, Rosina Lawrence, Mischa Auer. Family.

**Road Back** (Universal)—Erich Maria Remarque's sequel to "All Quiet on the Western Front," beginning with the armistice and telling of events in Germany after the war. Of lower quality than its predecessor, but not without merit. Slim Summerville, John King, Richard Cromwell, Andy Devine, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda, John Emery. Young people and adults.

**She Had to Eat** (Twentieth Century)—Farce about a game hunter, his English valet and two stranded young people who had been making their way by their wits. Jack Haley, Rochelle Hudson, Arthur Treacher. Adults.

**Singing Marine** (Warner)—More of the exploits of Dick Powell as a marine who started to make a fortune on the radio and found that it brought all sorts of difficulties with his career as a soldier of the sea. Hugh Herbert, Allen Jenkins, Doris Weston, Lee Dixon. Family.

**Sweetheart of the Navy** (Grand National)—Comedy with music, exploring the dance halls again to find a hostess in difficulties and a crew from the navy ready to rescue her. Cecilia Parker, Eric Linden. Adults.

**Pictures of Lasting Interest**

**Family:** "Call It a Day," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Beethoven Concerto," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Step Lively, Jeeves," "The Man Who Could Work Miracles," "Captains Courageous," "Prince and the Pauper," "Rose Marie."

**Young people and adults:** "This Is My Affair," "A Star Is Born," "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Romeo and Juliet," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News," "Make Way for Tomorrow."

**Adults only:** "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

**(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)**

## Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

### *Vegetable Bags*

A woman has earned many dollars making and selling vegetable bags of oiled silk. She makes them in several sizes, with zipper openings and bound around three sides with colored bias tape. These oiled silk bags are ideal for storing vegetables (specially partly used ones) in the frigerator, as they keep foods fresh long time.

She sells the bags at twenty-five cents each for the small size, and from thirty-five to fifty cents for the large sizes. Such practical articles are bringing in a good income.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

## Jest a Minute

"It's really an investment—you can put it away for a rainy day."

## Daily Anecdote

### *Unworthy*

During the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt a young man of considerable wealth went to Paris and proceeded to squander his money. A friend suggested that he make himself useful by obtaining an appointment as a member of the American Embassy in Paris.

Application was duly forwarded to the President, and an interview arranged.

At the appointed time the young man appeared, and began his plea by saying, "I think that I could serve my country, perhaps, if I should have this appointment in Paris."

The President cut him short. "My young friend, a man desiring to serve his country does not begin by saying where he will serve. Your application is rejected."

## Brevities

**Whitsitt Impressions:** You can tell a road hog even in the theater—his elbows occupy both arms of his seat.

**New Yorker:** It is rumored that Soviet Russia is getting close to the world record for the production of gold. We may have to dig another hole in Kentucky.

**Toledo Blade:** Every time something goes wrong in Europe we are reminded of the foresight of Christopher Columbus. He surely discovered America in the right place.

**Florida Times-Union:** Have you ever heard a radio announcer say he was going to make an important announcement and then follow it by an important announcement?

**Whitsitt Impressions:** When we read a wise maxim, we usually think how aptly it applies to someone else . . . never to ourselves.

**New Yorker:** The President says a government employee has no right to strike or bargain collectively. John Lewis always looks better in somebody else's yard.

**Whitsitt Impressions:** Henry Ford once said that men past fifty run the world. Seems he overlooked the women under thirty.

## Bible Facts

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

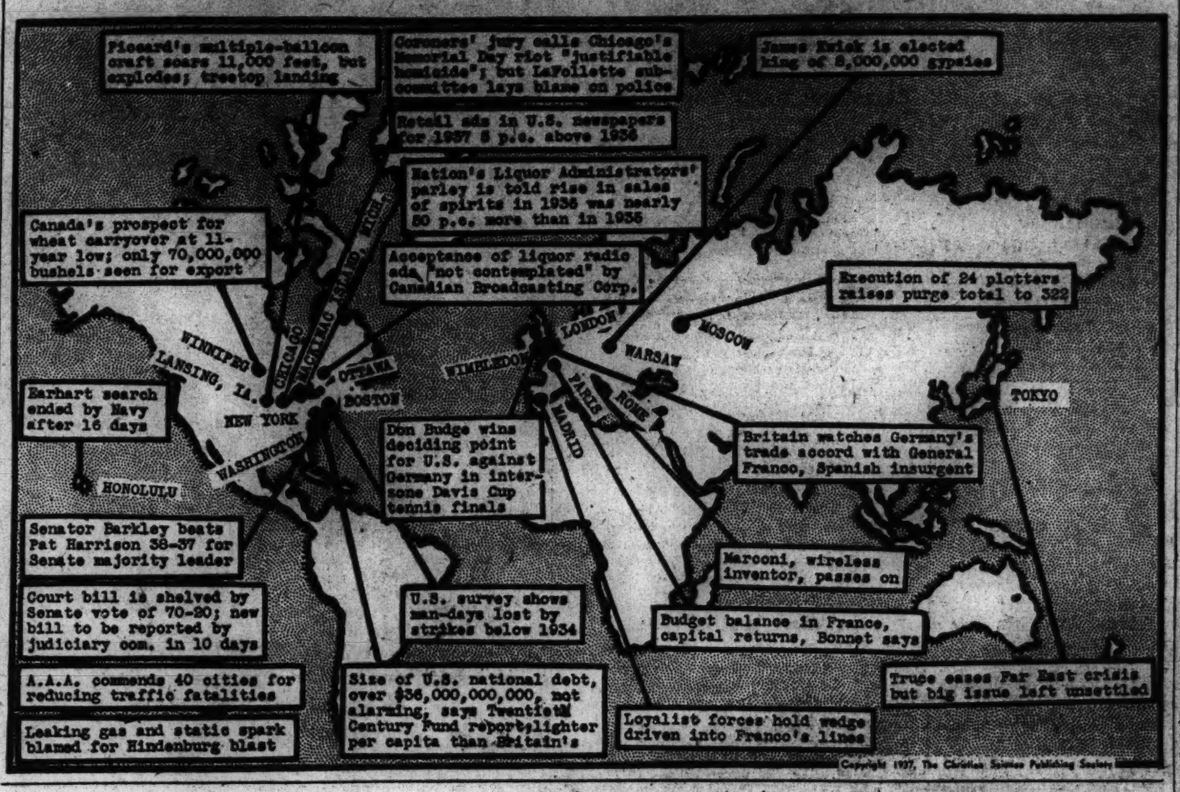
### *Whited Sepulchres*

In his stern indictment of the evils of Pharisaism, contained in the 23rd chapter of Matthew, Christ Jesus compares the Pharisees and their companions the Scribes to "whited sepulchres" (verse 27).

It seems that it was customary among the Jews to carefully whitewash, or mark with white chalk, the outside of all the tombs, once a year on the fifteenth day of the month Adar (i. e., about the beginning of March, according to our present calendar, and so shortly before the Passover feast), lest any of their number should inadvertently touch one of the graves and so incur a ceremonial defilement which would debar him from participation in the ritual of the Passover.

However, it is clear that the primary object of the Master's illustration in Matthew 23 is to stress the vivid contrast between the outward respectability and cleanliness of the Scribes and Pharisees and their inward impurity and wrong-thinking; for he adds, "Ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but are within full of hypocrisy and iniquity" (verse 28).

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Piccard's multiple-balloon craft soars 11,000 feet, but explodes; treetop landing
Coroners' jury calls Chicago's Memorial Day riot "justifiable homicide"; but LaFollette subcommittee lays blame on police
Retail ads in U.S. newspapers for 1937 8 p.c. above 1936
Nation's Liquor Administrators' parley is told rise in sales of spirits in 1936 was nearly 50 p.c. more than in 1935
James Ewick is elected king of 8,000,000 gypsies
Canada's prospect for wheat carryover at 11-year low; only 70,000,000 bushels seen for export
Acceptance of liquor radio ads "not contemplated" by Canadian Broadcasting Corp.
Execution of 24 plotters raises purge total to 322
Earhart search ended by Navy after 16 days
Don Budge wins deciding point for U.S. against Germany in interzone Davis Cup tennis finals
Britain watches Germany's trade accord with General Franco, Spanish insurgent
Senator Barkley beats Pat Harrison 38-37 for Senate majority leader
Marconi, wireless inventor, passes on
Court bill is shelved by Senate vote of 70-20; new bill to be reported by judiciary com. in 10 days
U.S. survey shows man-days lost by strikes below 1934
Budget balance in France, capital returns, Bonnet says
A.A.A. commends 40 cities for reducing traffic fatalities
Size of U.S. national debt, over $36,000,000,000, not alarming, says Twentieth Century Fund report; lighter per capita than Britain's
Truce eases Far East crisis but big issue left unsettled
Leaking gas and static spark blamed for Hindenburg blast
Loyalist forces hold wedge driven into Franco's lines
WINNIPEG
LANSING, IA.
CHICAGO
MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH.
OTTAWA
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
HONOLULU
LONDON
WIMBLEDON
YANKEE STADIUM
MADRID
ROME
WARSAW
MOSCOW
TOKYO

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## Sunbonnet Sue

## Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure (one dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

### *Patriotic Sing Tag*

Players move about, and when the tagger approaches they are saved by starting to sing some patriotic air, provided they sing something that nobody else is singing at the time.

Until you have tried it you have no idea how hard it is to start singing a song like "My Country 'Tis of Thee" or "The Star-Spangled Banner" when someone else is singing "America The Beautiful" or "Dixie"!—S. C. H., York, Penna.

### Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** Too many motorists seem to misinterpret "caution" signals as "get ready to go" orders.

**Factual Figuring:** 9 (Argentina) plus 11 (Buenos Aires), minus 5 (Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay), times 5 (Chile), divided by 5 (Andes), equals 15.

**Letter Changing:** Road, load, lead, lend, land, lane.

**What Was Its Value?:** $8700.

**Sobriquets and Nicknames:** Buffalo Bill—William F. Cody; Grand Old Man—William E. Gladstone; Little Corporal—Napoleon Bonaparte; Mad Anthony—Anthony Wayne; Old Man Eloquent—John Quincy Adams; Rare Ben—Ben Jonson; Roughrider—Theodore Roosevelt; Sage of Monticello—Thomas Jefferson; Tiger—Georges Clemenceau; Uncle Joe—Joseph G. Cannon.

## Quotation for Today

*LIFE is to be fortified by many friendships. To love, and to be loved, is the greatest happiness of existence.*—SYDNEY SMITH.

## In Lighter Vein

**Hm-m**

"It was recently proved that the largest vaudeville house in London could be emptied in two minutes."

"What was the name of the act that did it?"

**A New Way**

At the orchestral concert.

Mother (to small daughter who is tying a knot in the corner of her tiny handkerchief): "What are you doing that for, darling?"

Daughter: "Oh, mummie, I do want to remember that pretty tune."

—Montreal Star

**Next Floor**

"I want to buy a toy train for my little boy."

"Next floor please, sir. Men's Hobbies!"

**Gentle Hint**

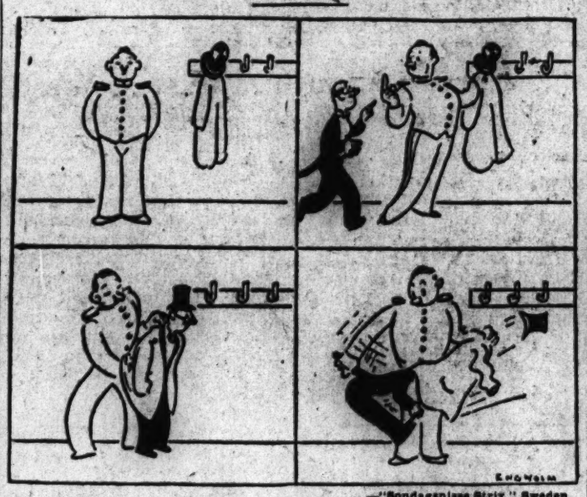
"Brown, that's a very old-fashioned coat you wear in the office."

"Yes, sir, it is a bit out of date. I bought it the last time I got a rise."

**You Know the Type**

"What's the pad over your wife's eye?"

"Pad? That's her hat!"



—"Sondagsnisse Strix," Sweden

**The Cloakroom Attendant Who Was Rather Too Strong**

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Service*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Omaha, Neb.

A high-class car mechanic gave up his repair shop and accepted a position as salesman with one of the city's largest automobile sales companies.

When one of his former customers, not knowing of this change, had trouble with her car on the way, she called at what had been his repair shop. She was referred to his home telephone, and called there. His wife promised to have him call back in a few minutes.

Soon the former mechanic was in touch with the customer and was given directions as to how and where the car was stranded. With never a word about his change of position, he took charge of her car and had it towed to a reliable near-by repair shop, drove her to where she had an appointment downtown, called her husband at his office to reassure him there was nothing to be concerned about, and left word as to where he could be reached if he could be of further service.

It was not until the car was delivered that evening and this woman told her husband of the man's courtesy, that she found out that he had given up the repair business months before.

Naturally the former customer and his wife are on the lookout for any sales they can turn this man's way.

## A Word a Day

### *Notes and Queries*

**Absorb**—Avoid the *s* sound; *ab-sorb'*.

Whatever is absorbed is literally "sucked up" (Latin *ab*, "off, away," and *sorbere*, "to suck"), and is caused to disappear; it is engulfed, or swallowed up—used up.

There are, of course, the specific senses of: "drinking in" (as a sponge), "to take up by cohesive, chemical, or molecular action" (as charcoal absorbs gases), "to take up by purchase or use" (as stocks absorbed by holding companies), and "to engross or engage fully" (as being absorbed in study).

**Adamant**—*Ad'-a-mant* (first and third *a*'s short, second as in sofa).

The Greek *adamas*, literally "unconquerable," was applied by the early Greek writers to very hard metals, such as were used in armor, and later to diamondlike gems. We use "adamant" to designate various substances characterized by seemingly impenetrable hardness.

**Attribute** (noun)—*At'-rih-bute* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short, *u* long).

There is a nice distinction between "attribute" (Latin *attribuere*, "to give, bestow, assign") and "quality" (Latin *qualis*, "such"); for the latter word signifies that which a thing really is (its "suchness"), while the former is applied to a characteristic or adjunct which, through custom, reason, faith, or demonstration, is recognized as belonging to a thing.

A quality cannot be altered without completely changing the thing; but we may ascribe an attribute at our discretion. But, of course, the more we know of a thing, the better we may understand its qualities, and the more accurately ascribe its attributes.

**Decapitate**—*De-kap'-ih-tate* (*e* as in create, first *a* short, *i* clipped-short, second *a* long).

This word comes to us direct from the Latin *decapitare*, "to behead."

**Ecclesiastes**—Following the general rule that a vowel preceding a doubled consonant at the beginning of a word is not long, the first *e* is short: *Eh-klee-zih-ass'-teez.*

**Excision**—*Ek-sizh'-un* (*e* and *i* short, *u* clipped-short).

This word is derived from the Latin *excisio*, "a cutting out," and is used in the sense of "a cutting off, destruction, extirpation." When, for example, we speak of the "excision of error," we mean that it has been completely removed and nothingized.

**Fervent**—*Fur'-vent.*

We have taken this word from the Latin *fervere*, "to boil," and employ it to express an ardency of feeling which figuratively makes one burn with earnestness or zeal. To be fervent implies an intensity which warms both the subject and the object.

**Opaque**—*O-pake'.*

There are three degrees of consistency of matter measured by the ease with which light passes through: First, that which is transparent (so clear that one can see through it plainly); second, that which is translucent (such as frosted glass, which allows light to pass through, but cannot be seen through); and third, that which is opaque (so clouded that it is not even translucent).

"Opaque" came to us, without change in spelling or sense, from the French, the word going back to the Latin *opacus*, "shady."

**Panoply**—*Pan'-o-plih* (*a* and *i* short, *o* as in obey).

Here we have the English form of the Greek *panoplia*, "the full armor of a heavy-armed soldier" (*pan*, "all," and *hopl-a*, "arms"). But we like Webster's definition: "Anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping."

**Pharmacy**—*Far'-ma-sih* (first *a* as in arm, second as in sofa, *i* short).

Although this word is commonly applied to (1) a place where medicines are compounded or dispensed, (2) the practice of compounding or preparing drugs, or (3) the administering of drugs, it is interesting to note that the Greek *pharmakon*, "a drug," was so named because of the associated idea of "bringing help," the word being allied to *pherein*, "to bear, bring." Compare the Sanskrit *bhrtis*, "nourishment, service," from *bhr*, "to bear."

**Relinquish**—The second syllable rhymes with *sing*.

**Salutary**—*Sal'-u-ter-ih* (*a*, *e*, and *i* short, *u* as in unite; secondary stress on third syllable). In some sections of the English-speaking world there is a tendency to slight the penult (next to last syllable); but this has never won the indorsement of the better-known lexicons. "Salutary" comes to us through the French *salutaire*, "healthful," from the Latin *salus*, "health." Incidentally, *salus* is closely identified with *salvus*, "sound, in good health," from which we derive our "safe."

**Self-abnegation**—*Ab-ne-gay'-shun* (first *a* short, *e* as in create, second *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

There is more to self-abnegation than the humble putting of others first. The abnegation (Latin *ab*, "away," and *negare*, "to deny") of self involves the denial or disavowal of self—a laying down of one's earthly all.

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

**Cryptogram**

A safety hint for motorists forms the basis of today's cryptic message:

CJJ QXDK QJCJYRECE EZZQ

CJ QRERDCZYBYZC "IXPCRJD"

ERADXVE XE "AZC YZXOK CJ

AJ" JYOZYE.

**Factual Figuring**

To the number of letters in the name of the second largest South American country —— add the number of letters in the name of its capital city ——; subtract the number of countries which border on this country ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the country which borders it on the west ——, and divide by the number of letters in the name of the mountain range which separates these two countries ——. What is the answer?

**Letter Changing**

Whether you walk down the ROAD or the LANE, these two words give an opportunity to change one to the other by following the usual rules. It has been done in 5 moves.

**What Was Its Value?**

A man rented a house for $80 a month. The annual rent was 12½ per cent of its value. What was its value?

**Sobriquets and Nicknames**

Can you correctly identify each of the sobriquets and nicknames of famous persons as given below? The first has been checked by way of example:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Buffalo Bill | Anthony Wayne | |
| 2 | Grand Old Man | Ben Jonson | |
| 3 | Little Corporal | William F. Cody | 1 |
| 4 | Mad Anthony | Thomas Jefferson | |
| 5 | Old Man Eloquent | Joseph G. Cannon | |
| 6 | Rare Ben | George Clemenceau | |
| 7 | Roughrider | Napoleon Bonaparte | |
| 8 | Sage of Monticello | William Gladstone | |
| 9 | Tiger | John Quincy Adams | |
| 10 | Uncle Joe | Theodore Roosevelt | |

(Answers Appear on This Page)

## Crossword Puzzle



**Across**

1—Gem
4—Interjection
6—Married
7—Prohibit
8—Eye
9—Free
10—Deputy
12—Always
13—Printer's measure
15—Encountered
16—Constellation
17—City of Chaldea
18—Several

**Down**

1—Anglo-Saxon money
2—Plaster
3—Rodentia article
4—Right-wise
5—Dash
7—Sitting-pit
8—Sly
11—Treasure
12—Bird
14—Night
16—Clothes hive

Answers Appear Elsewhere

### *Tolerance*

Tolerance means reverence for all possibilities of truth . . . it means the charity that is greater than even faith and hope.—W. E. Gladstone.

### *The Better Victory*

Conquer your foe by force and you add to his enmity. Conquer by love and you reap no after-sorrow. —Po-Sho-Hing.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Has More Upholstering*

By LE PELLEY


WE'VE COME A LONG WAY—AND NO SIGN OF EITHER SKIDMORE OR SINGAPORE
AND NOTHING TO EAT BUT WILD STRAWBERRIES!
IT'S TOO FAR TO GO BACK TONIGHT AND THAT LOOKS LIKE A GOOD PLACE TO CAMP
WELL—IT LOOKS AS GOOD AS ANY PLACE DOES IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WOODS....
ANYWAY, WE WON'T BE COLD—IT'S A NICE WARM NIGHT!! WHAT MORE COULD YOU ASK FOR?
A MATTRESS!
ALWAYS COMPLAINING—THE GROUND IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME—YOU DON'T HEAR ME WISHING FOR A MATTRESS!!
NO—BUT IN A WAY YOU HAVE A SORT OF BUILT IN MATTRESS, TUBBY!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Goes to Sea*

By THE HAGERS


SAID CAPTAIN BILL, WITH A MIGHTY ROAR, "AHOY, SHIPMATE!" AS HE STEPPED ASHORE.
"I'VE COME TO TAKE YOU OUT TO SEA. HEAVE-HO, MY LAD! WE SAIL AT THREE."
"WHERE ARE WE GOING, SIR?" I QUACKED, WHEN I RETURNED, MY LUGGAGE PACKED.
"JUST STEP ABOARD, AND I'LL RELATE THE STORY OF THE MISSING MATE."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### The Ever-Normal Farm Problem

AMERICA would hardly seem normal without a farm problem. It has had one of some sort during most of the colonial era. It had one after the Revolutionary War. It had one in the time of Andrew Jackson, in the time of the Granger agitation of the eighties, and has had one most of the time since the World War.

That is not to imply any futility of attempts at solutions, for the problem has not always been the same problem, various phases of it have been solved, and through continual effort the key to progress has been found.

It is not often the farmer has received such a range of attention from Congress as in the present session. The intensity of the attention has not been so great perhaps as at some other periods, as when the Farm Board was set up or the AAA inaugurated. Nor is there a great deal of certainty about all the remedies now being proposed.

But the territory taken in by the legislative measure introduced the other day by Marvin Jones, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture, fairly entitles it to be called the Omnibus Farm bill. And beside it there have been passed the Farm Tenancy bill and the continuation of reduced Federal Land Bank interest rates.

Considering that all this for the most part has been a mere rumble in the background of the more highly pitched orchestration of the Supreme Court fight, the wage-and-hour bill discussion and the plans of administrative reorganization, one wonders whether the crop loan and ever-normal granary plans in the Jones bill have had the thorough popular discussion and examination that would warrant their passage in what remains of a now impatient session. The fact that the committee chairman's measure is much milder in its crop control features than the earlier one advanced by the Farm Bureau Federation with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture is indication that no overwhelming public demand has been found for immediate enactment even in the farm states.

The ever-normal granary plan is an appealing one and has cogent arguments to commend it if proof can be adduced that there is reasonable prospect of its stopping at normal. The history of valorization schemes is that wherever there has been an effort to support prices political pressure has insisted on a continued accumulation of commodities until there has been an eventual crash.

If the pending bill provided for purchasing only enough to maintain a normal carryover of grains and no more, that would be one thing. Where it goes further is in the provision for the purchase of grain toward effectuating the parity price. It is true that this is backed, as it has not been before in the United States, by crop control provisions now dressed up in soil conservation garments.

But it is anybody's guess whether the penalties in the Jones bill—consisting merely of being cut off soil conservation benefits and the crop loan facilities—would effectively halt an agricultural boom. And there is little willingness to apply the prohibitive marketing tax on surpluses as proposed in the Farm Bureau bill.

Under the circumstances it would seem that, though late as is the session, the agriculture committee will do well to hold hearings on the Jones bill in order that these questions and the probabilities involved in them may be threshed out. A better public understanding of them would make a better basis for legislation.

### Populations on the Move

UNTIL recent years no statesman in a settled country had proposed systematic redistribution of its population. In antiquity slaves were sometimes transported for the advantage of conquerors; Roman legionaries were found land on which to settle; barbarian leaders sought richer lands for the occupation of their followers.

In modern Europe emigration and colonization have been important questions of policy; and Turkey and Greece have exchanged populations. But a scientific planning of the location of the people in a country has never yet been made. That it is becoming desirable and indeed necessary is recognized by the appointment in Great Britain of a Royal Commission to consider the distribution of industrial population, the disadvantages that arise from existing concentrations, and remedies.

The world is now experiencing a second industrial revolution. The first was due to coal and steam; the second results from electricity and petrol. In Britain the distribution of population was quickly and drastically changed by the first application of science to industry at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. Industry went where there was coal. Factories sprang up in the north and in the midlands and huge, sprawling towns grew up around them.

But the newer industries of today are not thus dependent upon the proximity of coal. Automobiles, airplanes, electrical apparatus, gramophones, radio sets and a host of other things can be made as easily in an undeveloped area in southern England as in the hitherto crowded north. Often the location of a new factory will be determined for no other reason than that it provides a convenient residence for its owner.

The country around London is becoming more and more industrialized, while the inhabitants of once important towns in the north are unable to find work in the locality. Formerly prosperous regions have become depressed; the south is suffering a new wave of industrialization; the population is migrating. This internal revolution is carrying distress and disorder in its train.

Such unconsidered dislocation may prove economically unsound, strategically dangerous, and disastrous to social comfort and the amenities of life. Some redistribution may be unavoidable, but much of it could be directed. Inquiry is the first thing.

In an individualist state it is not possible to compel a new industry to select this or that location. But inducements may be offered through the control of rating, the improvement of transport, and the provision of amenities. The Government itself is a considerable employer of labor. It can set an example. It is also a large consumer, and can influence those from whom it buys.

But the problem is not one which can be solved by piecemeal efforts. In this matter industrial production, housing and town-planning, transport and communications, and educational facilities ought to be considered together. A searching inquiry by the Royal Commission is the first step. Its findings will be of value to all countries which, like Britain, are going through the second phase of the industrial revolution.

### Vigilance or Vigilantes?

THAT the price of liberty is eternal vigilance is a maxim frequently repeated in this epoch of dictatorship and suppression. It might be added that the price is also vigilance against overvigilance.

Extreme vigilance has been manifest in the steel strike sector where the public grew alarmed at the increase of violence. At Johnstown a national conference of citizens' committees pledged themselves to restore order and to protect minority rights. Whether these committees and the resurgence of vigilante sentiment in the Middlewest represents over-vigilance remains to be seen. But there is need for vigilance lest this should prove so.

Organizations of citizens interested in preserving law are not in themselves bad. If confined strictly to exertion of legitimate political pressure and democratic conversion, they cannot but prove beneficial. In the steel strike there has been a tardiness of forthright law and order enforcement that seemed almost an abdication of authority. It is the right of citizens of any community to organize an impressive mandate behind the principle that law enforcement cannot be permitted to abdicate.

Yet the threat of these organizations is that they sometimes tend to arrogate to themselves an official authority, that they become a rallying point of reaction, that they become a club of influence held over the courts and that they indirectly may encourage night riding and hooded terrorism. Enforcement of law belongs to the elected representatives of the people. If this responsibility is shirked, the solution lies not in unleashing vigilante violence over the land, but in warning the representatives that they have failed, and in exerting a legitimate, democratic pressure of public opinion for better performance.

### Dunbar—Negro Poet

MORE than forty years ago the exquisite tender rhymes of an unspoiled but truly great poet began to emerge from Dayton in Ohio. Now the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society has acquired his old home, has transformed it into a shrine, and will soon open it to the public. Paul Laurence Dunbar, son of ex-slaves who had taught themselves to read and write, knew Theodore Roosevelt and William McKinley, Brand Whitlock, John Hay. They recognized his ability, appreciated him for his humility.

The boy scribbled dialect poems rooted in the soil as he went to high school, as he operated an elevator, and when he worked as a mechanic. Poverty prevented him from forming any contact with college halls. Nevertheless he sang blithely, and managed to publish his first book entitled "Oak and Ivy Poems." Friends aided the young poet with his second book, "Majors and Minors," which appeared in 1896.

Dunbar's career was cut short in 1906; but in his comparatively few years of rhyming he had made himself not only the acknowledged leader among the poets of his own race but had also achieved eminence amidst the foremost lyricists of the nineteenth century. Preservation of the old Dunbar home is a proper tribute from Americans to an American poet.

### Excursion in Curiosity

*Book News of the Day*

SCHOLARLY works on aspects of journalism have been rare. Many a journalist has written his memoirs, and a goodly number of volumes purport to tell the would-be reporter or editor "how to do it." But, important as the press undeniably is as a social force, the number of books dealing with it in that respect are few.

Among them now must be included THE DAILY NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA, by Alfred McClung Lee (New York: Macmillan. $4.75), associate professor of sociology and journalism at the University of Kansas. Subtitled, "The evolution of a social instrument," Dr. Lee's book was prepared originally as a doctoral dissertation in the Yale University Graduate School. In his Preface he confesses to a curiosity about the background of the American press as it might provide "some perspective upon the nature and role of this significant social instrument." He points out that the newspaper "is what it is today because of what it was on many yesterdays," and, to understand what it is today, one must know the factors that have influenced it throughout its history.

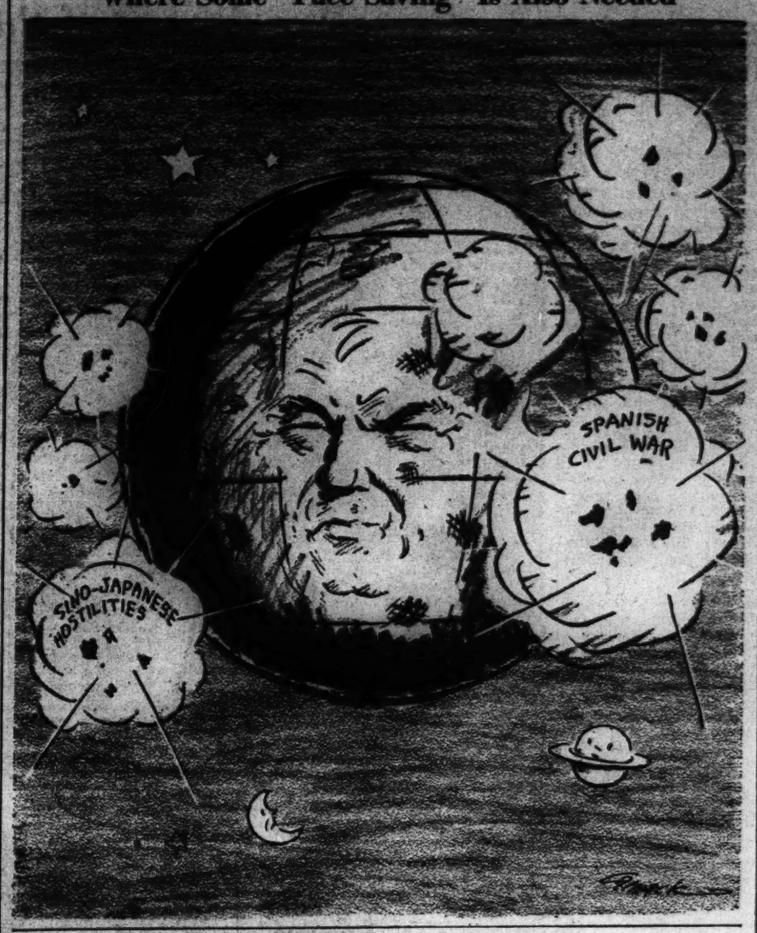
The results of Dr. Lee's enormous research, seeking to isolate those factors, are set forth in this 750-page book. In seventeen chapters and thirty-two tables, he presents his findings. To one familiar with the many ramifications of the subject, and the scattered and ill-organized character of much of the material, some of it controversial and still in flux, the pages of this volume are most impressive. The chapters on circulation, advertising, development of the Sunday newspaper, the chain newspaper, the labor side of newspaper-making, some of the mechanical considerations, the freedom of the press issue in its more recent aspects, and one or two other sections in the book bring together material heretofore unavailable in any such form.

To be sure, the book is anything but racy in style; it could hardly compete for reader-interest with some of the recent "allbiographies" of correspondents. But then, it is not intended to be racy; it is intended to be useful and illuminating, and in that it succeeds.

The chief service of the author would appear to have been in bringing together so vast a "compendium of useful information." It is a statistician's delight, and a reference book of great scope and lasting worth. Dr. Lee's deduction from his own study seems to be that both publishers and employees of newspapers in America are now proceeding on an unplanned course, unable or unwilling either to read lessons from past experiences and so moving toward a limitation of press freedom, with all that that implies for society.

R. W. D.

### Where Some "Face Saving" Is Also Needed




## The Eggs of Austria

THE German-speaking portions of Europe favor Eggs, and Austria in particular seems devoted to them. The syllable egg recurs time and again in the nomenclature of its towns from Rosenegg near the Swiss border to Marchegg and Hardegg on the edge of Czechoslovakia, from Hirschegg near the Yugoslavian line to Steyregg on the young Danube not far from Bavaria. Egg is a corruption of eck, meaning edge or corner, so its recurrence in a land replete with Alpine "edges" is very natural.

I have amused myself by hunting up these Austrian Eggs, being certain that every one, be it town, village or castle, in this land of snow-crested mountains, verdant valleys and flower-bordered lakes, would be gloriously located in a dish of many colors. I have found Langenegg pleasant to the eye. Blumenegg charming, Wildegg strikingly dramatic, but the best of all, to my way of thinking, is just plain Egg, a lovely village of the Bregenzerachthal some miles up the valley from the Austrian port of Bregenz on Lake Constance.

An incredible toy train struggles up the valley, its engine puffing as a grampus is supposed to puff, and wheezes to a halt at the village station. Here I disembarked and greatly did I relish this Egg on sight, for it was fresh and attractively served on a big green platter of forest. Its yolk was brilliantly yellow with buttercups and was surrounded with fields of purest white—Queen Anne's lace, wild daisies and Alpine flowers whose names I knew not. It was not, however, enhanced by the chalky white of edelweiss. That flower has grown alarmingly scarce of late years and signs are posted everywhere forbidding completely the plucking of it.

* * *

Any tripper like myself caught with a single edelweiss in his possession would be subject to a fine of thirty Austrial Schillings for the first offense and sixty for the second. Numerous other flowers, also, I discovered, were to be picked only in greatest moderation—the Feuerlilie (fire lily) and Alpen Aster, the Alpen Veilchen (Alp violet) and, quaintest name of all, Frauenschuh or "Woman Shoe." No more than ten specimens of these flowers, whether of one variety or selected, may be picked on one occasion and no additional blooms may be picked by the same person until the original ten have completely wilted.

The remote valleys of Vorarlberg and Tyrol are one of the few regions in Europe where not only wild flowers but native peasant costumes are still preserved. The costumes are worn naturally rather than for tourist tips. In fact tourism drives them farther and farther up the valleys and out of sight, since these simple folk have a healthy resentment of serving as show pieces. Billowing black is the chief color theme of the mountain woman's dress but she is not without vanity, for on top of her much coiled hair is her supreme triumph—the hat. She calls the object a hat so why not I? The common kind is like a compressed and timid edition of a stiff black straw perched high, in the manner which American women adopted late in the gay nineties.

* * *

The women of Mittelpusterthal effect tall black cones; those of Deferregenthal small-crowned clownish derbies; those of Lechthal up-ended muffs; those of Ennebergthal big circular platters; and those of Ampezzothal over the line in Italy (which was formerly Austria) London coachman hats. When buffeted by Alpine winds such curious headgear must be far from comfortable to the wearer, but obstinate tradition, not comfort, is the force that perpetuates these styles.

The men of the upland valleys look as comfortable as their women look uncomfortable. They generally wear chamois-leather shorts (which become in the course of decades very shiny, not to say dingy) supported by embroidered braces and by broad belts touched up with designs worked in peacock feather threads. Above this very sensible and much-enduring garment they wear a shag coat (or a knapsack); below, after a generous display of bare hairy knees, homespun stockings. The hat, which may be variously shaped, is topped with a cock feather or the prized Gemsbart, an ornament which sprouts like a shaving brush from the back of a chamois in winter. In general my profound and gratuitous advice to natives of the land of Alpine Eggs is this: If you wish to be comfortable be a man. If you prefer to be picturesque but subject always to the praise or censure of village patriarchs be a woman.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Northwestern Pacific Solidarity*

By Frank L. Perrin

VANCOUVER, B. C.

WOULD that a million young men of countries beyond the seas, in Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, to mention a few of them, might view appraisingly and see in its full significance what I have been permitted to see today. I have written previously of projected development of a tract of a thousand acres or more adjacent to Vancouver proper, by a party of English capitalists. The plan was conceived, I am told, by a Canadian possessing vision and initiative, and sold, as it were, to men of wealth in London who were willing to invest in properties which would not soon, if ever, be virtually confiscated by the tax collector. Friends here who have no proprietary interest in the properties and who may eventually become buyers rather than promoters or speculators, provided the opportunity today to gain some conception of the courageous undertaking.

Aside from the beauty of it all, the virgin forests of fir and pine, the magnificent view from the lower reaches and the sloping heights, of bay and harbor and city beyond, and aside likewise from the miles upon miles of paved streets and highways, of golf course, magnificent clubhouse, brooks and jutting rocks, I seemed to gain an assurance there of an abiding faith and confidence in the future. Again there comes the assurance, "God's in His Heaven—All's right with the world!"

It is this assurance, this birth or renewal of confidence that I wish might come to the young men of every country who today have been persuaded to believe that before them, as though foreordained, are a few days, a few months or a few years of service in army or navy, and then oblivion or lives of suffering or poverty in a home for homeless veterans of some lost or some prevailing cause. Even here in Canada, far from any probable "front" there is discovered, especially among the youth, a fatalistic trend of thought. In Europe, I am told, this is even more apparent. There persists the feeling that it is useless to pursue one's studies in college or to fit one's self in the arts or professions with the certainty that all must be given up, soon or late, to pay the penalty for some country's ambition to win a war or impose its will by force of arms.

It was my good fortune, on an evening following my visit to the magnificent new City Hall here, where I met the Mayor and listened for a time as he, clad in the splendid regalia of his office, presided over a session of his Council, to find myself seated across the table from this gentleman at a dinner given by his friends and mine. I found him to be courteous and responsive, and not unlike those about him. I wonder if, after all, even those who are called to or inherit high office are not like that. You can change the appearance of a work horse by dressing it in fancy harness, or a commoner, perhaps, by covering him with robes and regalia. This is by comparison only. And so the Mayor, deprived of the protection of his majestic and somewhat forbidding mace-bearer, seemed quite at ease and quite as happy as the rest of us.

His Worship made no attempt, therefore, to shield himself behind so insecure a tenure as that provided by the suffrage of a free people, and took what came, and gave of what he had, uncomplainingly and without stint. He was a courteous listener when I observed that the generous obsequiousness of petitioners, suppliants and advocates as they appeared before him reminded me of days gone when I presented cases before some rural justice of the peace back in Wisconsin and addressed that jeans-clad and bewhiskered dignitary quite unfamiliar with the law as "Your Honor." His Worship followed through.

All these beautiful coast cities are literally crowded with visiting and touring vacationists. And no wonder. There is a charm of scene and climate that is irresistible, once experienced and enjoyed. Along the highways, on boats and on railway trains, there are happy men and women and boys and girls at play. One gets no sense of poverty or worry here. British Columbians are modest but enthusiastic and convincing when recounting the varying charms of sea and land and sky. To their southern neighbors in Washington State and Oregon they accord full fellowship in the undertaking to make the Pacific Northwest the central converging point for passengers and freight moving to and from the Orient.

Unemployment problems are not acute in Vancouver or elsewhere in British Columbia, I am told. There are no indications of distress or unrest, despite the presence of many Japanese, Chinese and Hindu laborers. And it is forecast by a cultured Chinese, an instructor in a provincial university, that in twenty years all his countrymen in this area, together with the Chinese children born in America, will have migrated to China. He sees a new era dawning there, bringing emancipation to millions of his people. This would be a new and novel invasion of an ancient empire, borne and tempered by Occidental influences.

## The Wide Horizon

### Far East on the March

[Excerpts From the July Issue of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science]

By Frederick V. Field

Secretary of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations

IT WOULD seem that an active and full-fledged anti-war program for the Far East would be based on four general principles. These in turn would be premised on much the same sort of analysis of the Sino-Japanese problem that I have given, namely, that the best hope of avoiding war is for China to become a strong national unit able to defend itself, and for a civilian government with a strong program of internal reform to take control of the Japanese Government.

The balance in both countries, the internationalists believe, is sufficiently delicate so that joint diplomatic and economic pressure from the United States, Great Britain and the Dominions, France, the Soviet Union, and perhaps the Netherlands, would prove effective. These countries could bring just the additional pressure to bear on Japanese militarism, supplementary to the resistance to expansion offered by the U. S. S. R. and China, to force the liquidation of a provocative international program in Tokyo. The collective strength of the foreign democratic countries would more than balance the encouragement and support given Japanese militarism by the fascist countries of Europe.

* * *

This, then, is the purpose, as I interpret it, of the policy advanced by the advocates of our [America's] joining in an international anti-war effort in the Far East. The four principles to which I have alluded, on which this policy would be based, are:

1. The present Japanese Government should in no way be encouraged to gain and perpetuate concessions in the political or economic fields so long as it pursues its aggressive designs on the Asiatic mainland. In the present mood of the Japanese military, it is held, any gains abroad, even economic or diplomatic, can be used to advantage in strengthening their hold on the Japanese people. The internationalists feel that this is no longer the time for the type of concessions which would ordinarily be sought by those interested in alleviating the Japanese situation. The United States has a part to play in assisting Japan in terms of tariffs, immigration, and the like, but this is not the strategic moment for such gestures. They must wait until they can be made a supplement to internal Japanese reform, and not, as they would be today, an encouragement to Japanese aggression. The immediate job, this group believes, is to frustrate Japanese imperialism and thus force its internal collapse.

2. Conversely, these internationalists believe that the Chinese people, who in the nature of the case must bear the brunt of any policy designed to restrain Japanese imperialism, must be encouraged by all means consistent with peace to develop a strong, unified nation.

3. The third general principle advanced by those advocating an active American Far Eastern policy is cardinal to their beliefs. It is that in pursuing an active policy the United States cannot operate effectively by itself. In a complicated international situation of this sort unilateral action is both futile and highly dangerous. It is dangerous, they believe, in that it leads to a rivalry and bitterness which brings the United States directly into the midst of the controversy, and it destroys whatever international peace machinery remains. Therefore, a prerequisite to the success of an active anti-war policy in the Far East is co-operative action with other countries having the same general interest in the Far Eastern situation.

* * *

4. Finally, most internationalists hold that an active policy against war in the Far East must be carried out in such a way as to give no incentive to the growth of militarism for aggressive purposes abroad or at home. The encouragement, rather, of the reduction of armed forces to the size and type required for defense only, must form an essential feature of the policy. They believe that in the case of the Far East the absence of aggressive military programs abroad will deprive Japanese imperialists of their main fuel for armament propaganda at home, and the concerted economic policy of the foreign nations opposed to Japanese expansion would greatly increase the latter's difficulty in securing the materials and funds with which to create further military weapons.

Such, in very broad terms, are the policies put forward by the two general schools of thought which seem to be emerging on American Far Eastern policy. They reflect, of course, the same differences of opinion held toward our policy in other parts of the world. But the characteristic to which I want to give special prominence is the relative immaturity of our discussion of these questions as they apply to that vastly important section of the world across the Pacific. Until the points of view which I have tried to sketch are subject to long and arduous scrutiny in Congress, in public forums, in private discussions, in our newspapers and periodicals, and in our schools and colleges, we shall have no intelligent public opinion on our relations to the Far East.

[Second of two articles]